

Firestone strike ends in victory for workers

JOLIETTE (CUP) -- The 10 month Firestone strike in Joliette is over. The strikers voted, overwhelmingly, Sunday January 13, to accept the contract offers put forward by the company, January 9, and to return to work.

In what has been described as a 95% victory by the union, the union signed a three year contract that will see increases of 70 cents an hour the first year and 26 cents an hour in the next two. The wage increases will give the workers very close to parity with Firestone's plant in Hamilton. They're retroactive to September, 1973.

But more important than the financial gains are the other gains won by

the workers who defied the international United Rubber Workers Union to beat the company. The official language of work will be French, grievances will be heard in French.

The union also won better security in the face of technical change and an increase in payment to those employees working on piece work.

A spokesman for the Firestone workers, Roger Pelletier, said the struggle was an exemplary one for the labour movement. Solidarity committees were set up throughout the province. Rank and file structures were established to allow for more worker participation in negotiations. Workers through-

out the province broke out of their isolation to launch the boycott of Firestone.

The strike began to resemble other bitter struggles in the Quebec labour movement with violent clashes and government intervention on the side of the company. For a while the workers had to fight the company, the international union and the Quebec government all at the same time.

But the union came out of the strike in a better position for rank and file involvement. Louis Laberge, President of the Quebec Federation of Labour called the strike a sensational victory for the Firestone workers and the labour movement.



TED DAVY HAS BEEN shafted by the W.C.B. See page 8.

Natives to up rent - forum

"This is my country. You're paying the rent. Tomorrow I'm upping it."

As succinctly as that did Dr. Lloyd Barber sum up the view of Native peoples as to the basis of their land claims. Barber, the federal government's Indian Claims Commissioner, spoke on Tuesday night to the Boreal Institute on Native Land claims and their effect on development in the Northwest Territories.

The main thrust of his speech was that the only time that the government has paid any attention to Native claims was when it has been forced to do so by outside pressure.

At the moment this pressure em-

anates from companies interested in transporting natural gas by pipeline across areas of northern Canada. The companies are not particularly interested in the nature of Indian rights but the thought of long expensive court battles to determine title to disputed land makes them distinctly uneasy. So once again the federal government finds itself acting as agent for multi-national corporations.

There are two bases to Native claims in the North. In the Yukon the claim rests on aboriginal rights. In the Territories the claim centres on Treaty No. 11 signed in 1921.

Aboriginal rights means that there has been no treaty signed between

the Natives and the federal government. Basically the claim rests on use and habitation of the land since time immemorial.

Officially the federal government has been resolute in its refusal to recognize any claims based on the concept of aboriginal rights. However recent Supreme Court decisions which have given some weight to the claim have led to a softening of the government's position.

Moreover any development of the Canadian North by American oil and gas interests demands a quick and comprehensive settlement. Barber predicted that there will be quick and comprehensive settlements in the near

future.

The position of the Northwest Territories Indian Brotherhood rests on an entirely different basis: that Treaty No. 11 signed in 1921 is invalid.

The Brotherhood claims that the original signers of the treaty thought that they were signing a treaty of peace and friendship and not a surrender of land. Indian claims as to what they thought they were signing were investigated by Mr. Justice Morrow before he granted a caveat which froze any dealing with land before Native claims were conclusively dealt with.

The origins of the 1921 Treaty are strikingly similar to those which make a settlement urgent today. In 1918 oil was discovered at Fort Norman.

Before this the need for a treaty had not been evident. Oil made it apparent and by 1921 there was a treaty.

One of the remarkable features of the treaty was that it was a virtual copy of those signed south of the 60th parallel. Thus an Indian family of five was granted 640 acres under the treaty. Dr. Barber pointed out that 640 acres in the Territories would not support a moose.

Mr. Justice Morrow interviewed surviving signatories of the Treaties. One chief, over 90 years old, was asked if his signature was attached to the treaty. The original document bore his "signature" in Slavey syllabics. It turned out that he was unable to read or write. In Fort Providence the interpreter who had accompanied the negotiators, who read and spoke English had not been asked to interpret the terms to the Indians. On this basis the caveat was granted.

The federal government has been placed in a ticklish situation by these findings. If the 1921 treaty was such an arrant con job then it puts the basis of treaties signed in the south in jeopardy. In Barber's view this is a red herring since Natives in the South are not disputing the treaties at all.

The North will be developed regardless of what the Native peoples want. Therefore in Barber's view, they have to make the best deal they can while they have something to bargain with -- their claims to the land.

The ideal situation according to Barber would be one wherein the Native peoples would be in a position to deal from a position of equality with the various governments, Cominco and



LAST WEEK POUNDMAKER RAN A FRONT page story reporting the remarks made by Ms. Rose Auger at a forum held at the University of Alberta. Ms. Auger outlined with considerable anger the bad conditions faced by many Natives on welfare in the Faust-Driftpile area. POUNDMAKER's Kimball Cariou visited Faust personally last month. His report and observations appear on page 10.

Cont'd on pg. 19

cheap thrills (and coming events)

N.B.: There's not too much happening this week; or if there is, nobody's told us about it.

Tuesday, January 22

Gallery opening

The HUB Gallery opens today and will keep regular hours of 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Tuesdays to Saturdays. The first showing, running from today through to February 2, consists of work by 4th year B. F. A. students.

POUNDMAKER

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Recital

There will be a recital tonight at 8:00 p.m. in Con Hall on the U. of A. campus featuring Norman Mill on saxophone and Madeleine Wheeler on piano. There is no admission charge.

Wednesday, January 23

Happy New Year

There will be a celebration of the Chinese New Year in the Dinwoodie Lounge of SUB, U. of A. Campus, at 6:30 p.m. complete with games, buffet, and dancing.

Music Lecture

Dr. Richard Johnston of the U. of Calgary will give a lecture on the Hungarian composer and music educator Zoltan Kodaly at 8:00 p.m. in Con Hall. There is no admission charge.



Thursday, January 24

Guild meeting

At 8:15 p.m. in Room 14-9 of the Henry Marshall Tory Bldg., U. of A. campus, Rabbi Saul Aranov will speak on "Recent acquisitions of Ben Sion manuscripts of the Harry Cohen Collection at the University Library: role of the Maghreb (North Africa) in the life of the Mediterranean Basin". Discussion and coffee followed by a brief business meeting. Staff, students and friends welcome. Sponsored by the Medieval and Renaissance Guild.

Friday, January 25

Trumpets, voluntary

There will be a joint recital by two trumpet players, Wendy Grisdal and Ed Pedersen in Con Hall at 8:00 p.m. There is no charge for admission.

Chinese films

Two Chinese films will be shown in the SUB Theatre at 12:00 noon.

Quartet concert

The U. of A. string quartet will give an informal concert in the SUB Art Gallery at 12:00 noon and will play something by Schubert in D Minor.

Basketball

The U. of A. Pandas basketball team will play against the Calgary Dinosaurs in the Phys Ed Centre Main Gymnasium tonight at 6:30 and 8:30 and again tomorrow (Saturday) night at 6:30 and 8:30.

Saturday, January 26

China Teach-In

There will be a China Teach-In, starting at 1:30 p.m., in the Tory Building (TB-11) that is open to everyone for free.

Basketball

See "Friday".

Sunday, January 27

Everyone should go to church.

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ACCOMMODATION

TWO QUIET CLEAN PEOPLE to share rent on large house in North Garneau area, 1 block east of Law Building. Occupancy Feb. 1. Common kitchen, bathroom, living and dining rooms. Phone 439-6688, evenings.

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NEEDED FOR HIGH LEVEL FOOD STORE (non-profit) at 8440 109 Street--interested able bodied folk to help; also old furniture, old fridges, old till, artwork to sell, ideas, and good vibes. We can pick things up. Phone 433-0945 or 433-6046.

CAMPUS CO-OP needs furniture, tables, chairs, couches, armchairs, dressers. Please phone Don at 433-6105.

WANTED: used pedal steel guitar and small amp. Phone 433-8227.

WANTED: canoe. Phone Greg at 466-0078.

WANTED: one set black vinyl seats from Karman Ghia 1968 or older. Call 439-4114.

FOR SALE

LIKE NEW--red Tyrol ski boots size 7 1/2. \$20.00. Phone 488-5726.

FOR SALE: a fender--strato--caster guitar and one ABX amplifier. 439-5527.

FOR SALE: one pair Marker Rotomat Junior bindings. Never used. Asking \$10. Will accept trade on other sporting equipment. Phone 439-6471.

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suspension speakers. \$200.00 for the pair. Phone 488-0508.

FOR SALE: Suzuki 6-string acoustic guitar, good condition. \$30. Phone 433-0266 after 5 p.m.

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FOR SALE: head powder snow skis. \$40. Phone 439-1793.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Will trade parking spot with plug-in in M lot by Phase 2 engineering for parking spot in N lot by HUB. Phone Ernie at 439-1774.

Want a big, white lovable cat? Well-trained, very gentle, and absolutely free! Call 482-1898.

Classes in Spanish guitar. Flamenco and classical. Reduced rates. Call Fernando at 432-3047 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

LOST: man's wedding band vicinity of Humanities Building. Early December. Reward. Call 435-7744.

LOST: one red and gold cheque book. Needed as a record since owner must appear before a loans committee next week. Cheques belong to Diane Langston. Call 439-0231.

LOST & FOUND: the girl who left her winter hat in my red Dodge Dart last week after a ride south to 114 street traffic circle can pick it up at the Dept. of Forest Science Office--714 Engineering Chemical & Mineral Bldg.

STUDENTS' HELP needs volunteers. If interested in volunteering some of your time please come to Room 250 SUB for further information (afternoons).

THE WORLD OF LOVE offers you marital aids, adult games, and novelties for your sensual pleasure. Send \$1 for complete illustrated catalogue. Refundable on first purchase over \$5.00 to P. O. Box 4358, Edmonton.

Hall hands down report . . .

Good deal for railway workers

Canada's 90,000 unionized railway workers have received the final settlement in a labour dispute which resulted in a "strike-breaking" session of Parliament.

The long-awaited Hall report, handed down last week, startled government, company, and union officials alike by granting wage increases averaging 24 per cent over the period 1973-74.

Judge Emmett Hall, a 75-year-old former Supreme Court justice, spent four months in preparing his report. He was mandated to adjust the agreement imposed by Parliament last September and his rulings are final.

The settlement violates the Trudeau government's unofficial policy of limiting wage increases to 7 per cent per year. In arriving at his decisions, Hall took into account the rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for 1973 (7.5%) as well as the increase in productivity or labour-efficiency of the railway workers. He also predicted that the increase in the CPI in 1974 could "well be over 8 per cent."

Officials of the 11 railways involved immediately began screaming about their inability to meet Hall's awards. Canadian Pacific chairman I. D. Sinclair stated that "the crisis that the Hall award has brought about in maintenance of efficient and effective transportation in Canada is real." He suggested that the wage increases will spell more government subsidies or higher freight rates.

Hall rejected the companies' claims of inability to pay, noting that his decisions were dictated in part by "current high profit levels". And he added that to the extent that railways are "an instrument of national policy... it should be the nation as a whole, not the employees of the railways, which must absorb any deficit..."

at 3 p.m. and 15 cents an hour shifts beginning at 11 p.m. Extra pay was also granted to CN and CP truck drivers, whose wages are lagging well behind their counterparts in the Teamsters Union.

Members of the 23 Edmonton locals affected by the Hall report were reported pleasantly surprised by the settlement. Because of the retroactive increases, workers can expect to get extra pay checks of at least \$300 each.

Indeed the Hall decision was considerably more generous than what the union negotiators were prepared to settle for. Which points up the weakness of the unions in confronting the railway managements. Railway officials refused to bargain seriously, waiting for Parliament to step in and order compulsory arbitration. The scenario was the same in 1966 when Parliament ended a 9-day strike by non-ops.

Once among the highest paid skilled workers, railway employees have slipped close to the bottom of the list. Their real wages increased by only 4 per cent in the period 1946-1972, despite the fact that the productivity of railway workers rose at least 100 per cent during the same period.

Dissatisfied with the quality of their leadership and the antiquated craft structure of their unions, Canadian railway workers are groping for more effective ways of organizing themselves. The new militancy was reflected in the wildcat strikes which took place in several cities last September after the union brass ordered their members back to work.

Last year saw the birth of a new railway union--the Transport Employees Canadian Union (TECU)--its purpose is to include all types of railway workers, not divide them into strata as the old craft unions have done. Federal regula-



A non-op in CN Edmonton's yards.

photo: Terry Malanchuk

SUMMARY OF WAGE LEVELS FOR NON-OPERATING EMPLOYEES

(Average wage was \$3.54/hour at end of 1972)

	1973	1974
Unions' Final Demand	\$3.92	\$4.32
Companies' Final Offer	\$3.79	\$4.03
Parliament's Decree	\$3.88	\$4.19
Hall Award	\$4.03	\$4.39

Besides the 56,000 member Association of Non-operating Railway Employees (an umbrella organization of several craft unions), the settlement also applied to the Shopcrafts Trade Union (20,000), the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (6,000) and the United Transportation Union (6,000).

One important section of the Hall decision established shift differentials of 10 cents an hour for shifts beginning

tions make it extremely difficult for a union like TECU to get off the ground: it must sign up at least 35 per cent of all the railway workers in Canada (not just in one location) in order to force a certification vote. However a start has been made--TECU members predict at least two years before a serious attempt at upsetting the present structure can be made.

Meanwhile other rank-and-file mili-

tants are trying a different tactic: attempting to free the Canadian sections of their craft unions from U.S. domination. Members of the Locomotive Engineers have started such a "separatist" movement. Their monthly dues are \$16.65 per month of which \$15 goes to the international headquarters in Cleveland. Union officials are paid the same salaries on both sides of the border (as high as \$36,000 in some cases) even

though some U.S. engineers are getting 50 per cent higher wages than their Canadian counterparts.

The Hall report, exposing as it does the ineffectiveness of the craft unions in representing their members, can only accelerate the changes taking place in the railway unions. New developments will not be slow in coming--the next round of contract negotiations begins next summer.

poor working conditions . . .

. . . poor wages

Correctional officers quit jobs

Poor working conditions in provincial jails have caused one-third of correctional officers to quit their jobs in the past year.

"The work load is too great, we are short staffed and the morale of the workers is pretty low," said one employee at the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institute who did not want to be identified.

He complained that wages for the 500 correctional officers at provincial institutions were \$100 less per month than those at federal penitentiaries. Employees presently make \$3.45 to \$4.45 an hour for a 40 hour week.

"Workers are booking off sick and there is no incentive to stay on the job."

"With the trend towards building

more medium security institutions the work load is expected to increase because you'll need more supervisory personnel," he said.

The minimum age requirement for correctional officers was lowered from 21 to 18 but it is still difficult to recruit and hold on to new staff.

Walter Sawadski, director of membership services for the Civil Service Association (C.S.A.), feels that low wages is at the root of prison employees' discontent.

"Although we have not seen the Harradence report (which looked into conditions at Calgary's Spy Hill jail), on the basis of the little information we know from Minister Hunley it seems that low morale, overcrowding and poor salaries are causing discontent among correctional officers."

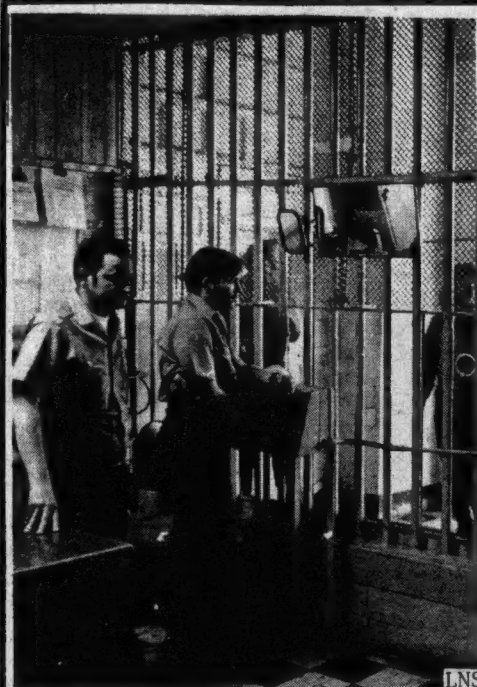
Mr. Sawadski said that the C.S.A. is attempting to reopen examination of all civil servants' contracts which are scheduled to expire at the end of 1974.

"No one could have foreseen the tremendous rise in the cost of living that we have experienced in the past year. One of the largest employers in the province should give due consideration to this situation."

But Mr. Sawadski thinks that the government will be reluctant to reopen discussion on an agreement "during its life" because it would set an unenviable precedent for other industries.

Solicitor-general Helen Hunley was unavailable for comment.

by Dave Berger



LNS

EDUCATION

Pembina Hall residents evicted

The university is not fulfilling its responsibility to provide accommodation for its students.

This complaint was raised from the floor at a University of Alberta Students' Union forum, entitled "The future of Pembina Hall and other historic campus buildings". The forum was held at noon on Friday January 18 in the SUB Theatre.

The forum brought together both sides of a confrontation between the residents of Pembina Hall and the University administration.

The residents of Pembina Hall are currently protesting their eviction from the building in April, for the purposes of renovations.

Participating in the panel discussion were Linda Spencer, President of Pembina Hall House Committee; Dr. Walter Neal, university VP of Planning and Development; Isabel Munroe, Dean of Women; John Schlosser, Chairman of the Board of Governors Building Committee; and George Mantor, President of the Students' Union.

Mantor opened the discussion with some historical facts. Pembina Hall, located just north of SUB, was opened in 1914. It was one of three residences built on the west side of what is now the quad. The other buildings are Athabasca Hall, completed in 1911, and Assiniboia Hall, completed 1913. Some of the physical structures are rapidly deteriorating and the future of all three buildings is presently being considered by the university administration.

At the present time, Athabasca Hall is vacant, with the exception of the post office and the rear annex. Assiniboia Hall was vacated by the English Department, but 130 of 160 offices are still occupied by several faculties and departments.

Dr. Neal explained that the Provincial Fire Marshall made a strong recommendation in 1969 that Pembina Hall should be closed, since it did not conform with provincial fire regulations. It contains inadequate fire escapes and a faulty electrical system that prevents residents from using electrical appliances in their rooms, he said.

Two studies are currently being prepared for the Board of Governors Building Committee, says Neal. The first is a survey of students' housing needs, and preferences. The other study is an economic feasibility study that will examine costs of renovations for the three buildings and sources of funding. The reports should be completed in February at which time some decision will be made by the Board's Building Committee concerning the future of the buildings.

John Schlosser, the chairman of that committee, stated that no thought was being given to destroying the buildings, but that various possibilities for future use must be considered.

The nature of the use of the three buildings is of importance in determi-

ning funding. Money for housing must be borrowed from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, while money for renovated offices can be obtained from Provincial grants.

Neal estimated that Pembina Hall would cost between \$450,000 and \$500,000 to renovate. However, in the other buildings, because of their inferior construction, the interior will have to be completely gutted and rebuilt--a much more costly procedure.

At present, Pembina Hall contains 101 senior and graduate female students. Isabel Munroe commented that Pembina Hall contains a pleasant mixture of foreign students and students from different parts of Canada. Many foreign students are dependent upon Pembina Hall as a means of coping with the initial shock of Canadian culture.

Linda Spencer added that the residents are all serious about their studies. Pembina Hall suits the needs of these students who could not adjust to the distractions of the Lister Hall Residence or HUB--the only alternatives for on-campus housing--or do not have the time to maintain their own apartment.

Several Pembina Hall residents spoke from the floor, indicating a general disgust at the manner in which the administration was handling the issue. They felt that no concern was being shown for them as human beings. They were resentful about not being contacted by the Board of Governors before the decision was made to evict them in April. Many students felt that the university should be responsible for locating alternate accommodations.

Many residents expressed a love for Pembina that could not be translated into dollars and cents.

One handicapped student complained that she could not complete her degree if forced to move from Pembina's ideal central location.

Some students debated the view that the building was unsafe. They felt that fire escapes were adequate, and that fire drills had been successful. However George Mantor insisted that they were not competent to dispute the Fire Marshall's statement.

This remark was typical of Mantor's performance as chairman of the forum. He frequently defended the actions of the university administration with such statements as "WE are concerned" and "WE'd have nothing to gain from closing Pembina Hall". Many similar statements issued from the sworn defender of students' rights.

It is improbable that renovations, even if begun in May, can be completed before September of this year. Already applications are being received for rooms in Pembina Hall, with no alternate accommodation yet available.

Although the outlook appears blank for the Pembina Hall residents, they are still searching for an alternative. After the forum, Spencer stated that she will approach the university's Food and Housing Authority with the hopes of obtaining a floor or wing of a Lister Hall residence that could meet the special requirements of Pembina's mature and foreign students.

The administration is plainly the goat of the affair. That renovations are required in Pembina Hall has been known since 1969, and yet the Pembina Hall



Photo by E. Johnson

Pembina Hall during its heyday.

residents have been given only five months to find other accommodation. Surely this reflects on the poor planning policies of the current administration.

John Schlosser expressed concern for the Board's conscience in the event that a fire should cause a "tragedy". How-

ever he did not express a similar conscientious desire to provide accommodation for these one hundred evicted students. This must reflect on the irresponsibility of the Board's Building Committee.

by Jim Oakley

Hall recommends U of S separation

REGINA (CUP) -- The Hall Commission on university restructuring has recommended the separation of the University of Saskatchewan's two campuses into two separate universities. The two campuses are located at Regina and Saskatoon.

The three-member commission, appointed by the Saskatchewan government last May, released its report early in December, 1973.

The commission was called last year during a storm of controversy at the Regina campus over university control. The students wanted to see the university restructured with students, faculty and the community at large controlling the university's direction and operation.

The occupation lasted for some days, and ended with the provincial government promising to look into restructuring.

The recommendations of the Hall Commission, however, focus control of the universities in the hands of the provincial government exclusively and don't deal with the students' demands. Overall control of the universities will rest with the nine-member Saska-

tchewan Universities Committee (SUC). It will handle the financing and capital expenditures but have no control over academic policy or staff.

SUC will be staffed with government employees. In fact, the Hall Commission suggests no members of the commission be representatives of the universities.

Administration, faculty, and students will sit on three advisory committees dealing with capital expenditures, graduate students and coordination.

Control of the universities themselves will rest with the boards of governors. They will be staffed with five government and four Senate appointees, the chancellor, the president, and the student council president of each university.

The commission also recommends the restructuring of the senate, but includes no plan as to how it is to be done. Instead it leaves the restructuring up to the senate itself.

No provisions have been made for faculty, community, or any student representation. The control is concentrated in the hands of unnamed government appointees.

No discussion of the Regina students' demands were included in the report. The Carillon, the student newspaper at Regina, has demanded an explanation.

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No "official" sexism at U of A but . . .

"Universities are almost exclusively male bastions. The administration, the heads of departments, the power, the decision-making people are males.

"How do you go about changing attitudes? What sort of recommendations can you make against someone saying 'No, there is no policy of discrimination against women on this campus' which is what Dr. Wyman and many other university administrators and presidents have said.

"Which is true; there are no statutes as evidence. . . you get into an area that's nebulous in terms of making hard recommendations."

These are just some of the stumbling blocks cited by June Sheppard, Chairperson of the Senate Task Force on the Status of Women Employees at the University of Alberta.

The Task Force was established last May, following several promptings and a submission from the University Women's Club, charging the university with discriminating practices against women, and recommending equal treatment and representation of qualified women at all teaching and administration levels, as well as the establishment of a Senate Task Force.

The ten person Task Force was to look into the status of both academic and non-academic female staff at the University.

"We have to find out," said Sheppard, "whether sex is the important variable in the differences between male and female hirings, rate of promotion, salaries,

benefits, and working conditions."

Results of a questionnaire sent out to every academic staff member on campus reveal interesting impressions held by people. It was a general overall feeling that of those who felt men and women are equally competent, 67.1% felt men held a higher status, and 61.8% felt women had to work harder to achieve equal academic recognition.

In areas such as elections to major committees and appointment to administration posts, women generally saw discrimination at all levels of hiring, while men only perceived it at the very top.

Women were more likely to believe men and women are equally competent administrators, whereas men believed they were the better administrators.

The survey of people's general feelings and impressions was just the first step in the Task Force enquiries. A hard data survey is also being drawn up by Nim Mehra of the office of Institution Research and Planning. It will be based on the variables of salary, sex, age, years since appointment, present rank, rank at appointment, the faculty, the highest degree, and the terms of contract.

There are some people at the U. of A. who will only take the hard concrete facts as evidence that there are discriminatory practices on campus. The report on this survey will hopefully be ready for the Task Force sometime in February.

"We're now just starting in on personal interviews," said Sheppard, "as-

A study completed last year at the University of British Columbia on the status of working women at that university came up with the following results and recommendations.

"... that women at UBC are a small proportion of the faculty, paid less than men in every academic rank, that with the same qualifications as men, women are in lower ranks; that work women staff members do is paid less than the work men staff members do, that the University educates fewer women than men; and that is educates them less."

RECOMMENDATIONS

The university should adopt a policy of non-discrimination, including a guarantee of equal educational and employment opportunities for women, regardless of age, pregnancy, or possibility of pregnancy, marriage status, number of dependents, or financial position of parents, and a commitment to remedy the present effects of past discrimination against women.

The university should develop a programme to correct all practices that discriminate against

- 1) women students, in recruitment, admissions, curriculum, and supportive services;
- 2) women faculty and staff--in appointment to positions, promotions, and salary levels.

The plan should include goals and time tables for everyone in the whole range of U activities.

That the plan shows women are either not represented or under-represented.

Responsibility for implementation should be assigned to heads of each organizing unit i. e. deans, department heads and staff supervisors.

Additional funds and staff for the Dean of Women's office should be allocated to develop and oversee the equal education and employment plan with the aid of an advisory council of women students, faculty, and staff, which can take on other responsibilities including:

- establishment and overseeing of a grievance procedure for students, faculty, and staff who believe they have been denied equal opportunity because of sex;
- sponsor research, helping to develop women studies programs and courses that can be a source of information and advice to women;
- day care;
- improve the status of part-time student, staff, and faculty (Studies have shown that more women than men work part-time; while this means often a lower teaching load and therefore lower salaries, they also have much lower benefits.)

A research operation should be set up and adequately staffed to design the studies necessary to expand our information of the Status of Women at UBC, to conduct the research, analyze the data, produce reports with recommendations that can be implemented.

A budget of \$74,500 is recommended to cover salaries, research materials, and further reports.



if they feel they could, through interviews and things they have perceived--how women students right from their entry into university are guided or counselled into patterns that then lead to the kind of discrimination encountered later on."

Reaction to the work of the Task Force has been varied.

"Some think it's an exercise in total frustration and utter nonsense. . . not something a university should be involved in," noted Sheppard.

"However, a great many women were most enthusiastic, saying it was long overdue. They were delighted to have an opportunity at long last to express their feelings and bring forward these facts."

Some people's enthusiasm, however, was tempered with reservations as to whether or not the Task Force was going to do any good, because the status quo was so solidly entrenched. What will the results of this task force be?

"The Senate is an advisory body," said Sheppard, "a liaison between the public and the university."

"We have the power to make recommendations, but we don't have power to take action ourselves."

"It's important to bring these matters to people's attention--which has been done partly already with the establishment of the Task Force itself. Obviously there was a necessity for it or it wouldn't have been set up," she said.

Since many campuses across Canada and the United States have done studies into the status of women at Universities, Sheppard hoped the U. of A. could host a national meeting on the subject, perhaps next fall, because there has not been much co-relation of results and action taken by universities.

"In the U. S., where cases of discrimination have been proven to exist, actual laws have been brought in in the area of civil rights, and government funds are being withdrawn from these universities."

The Universities of McMaster, Toronto, and British Columbia have all done studies into this area, with UBC coming forward with particularly strong proposals and demands.

Hopefully, when the hard data surveys and personal accounts are compiled and it is concretely shown that women, who are equal to men in every way except sex, are discriminated against in various ways, the administration will get busy and rectify these situations.

by Ann Harvey

king for anyone, male or female, who has views or personal accounts or knowledge they want to express to a private interviewing committee. They can phone us and ask for an interview (432-1268) or send us a written submission."

There are two interviewing committees set up, each with two interviewers --one for academic staff (June Sheppard and Rev. Vern Wishart) and one for non-academic staff (Valerie Perry of the non-academic staff association and Dr. Duncan Campbell of the Dept. of Extension).

"The idea for this was to flush out the studies, to have a personal accounting--not just a whining 'This sort of thing has happened to me', but hopefully factual material. . . confidentiality is assured."

Unfortunately many women don't want their names mentioned and are afraid to talk.

"People get very uptight about their department heads or chairman knowing that they have talked about these things --particularly if they know the person gets very hostile," noted Sheppard.

It was pointed out that an important factor in university life, the student, had been left out of the study.

"Although we have not set out to do a study of this directly with students, I don't see how they can be divorced or how we could go through the entire study without looking at, in some way, what precedes the patterns of staff. . . that goes back into the students' lives."

"I think it would be valuable to us to have students make some contribution,

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U.S. planes used in coup

NEW YORK (LNS)--More than four months after the September 11 overthrow of the government of Chilean president Salvador Allende, evidence is mounting that the U. S. government played an overt role in the military coup.

A report from Agencia Arauco, a clandestine left news service now operating in Chile, has charged that at least one U. S. Air Force plane--a B-57--was involved in coordinating the activities of the junta military forces.

Arauco charges that the plane "acted as a radio central, actually coordinated the moves of the right wing insurgent forces before, during, and after the military coup. The National Security Agency supplied the plane, which specialized in espionage and is equipped with the most modern telecommunications instruments."

According to the dispatch, the plane operated out of a U. S. base called El Plumerillo, just outside of Mendoza, Argentina, high in the Andes on the border adjacent to Chile.

The base was founded in 1965, just previous to the military coup there which ruled Argentina until 1972. It is reported that military planes leave El Plumerillo daily on flights to the U. S. War School in the Canal Zone, which is an American-run training school primarily for counter-insurgency techniques, especially for Latin American countries.

The plane flew two missions over Chile on September 7 and another two on September 10, plus four more missions during the period between September 11 and 13.

On the day of the coup, the B-57 took

off from Mendoza, flew to La Serena, Chile and then on to Mont Pu three landing places in Chile reserved in case of emergency: Cerroillos, Pudahuel, and Cerro Moreno.

An Air Force spokesman, asked by the Boston PHOENIX to comment on the Arauco report, admitted that a plane with that license number did leave Mendoza, Argentina "on a scheduled international flight plan." He insisted that the plane is a "weather aircraft" and did not "intrude on Chilean airspace."

Other investigations, conducted by people in the U. S., are beginning to used to the picture laid out by Arauco. Committee for Action/Research on the Intelligence Community (CARIC), based in Washington, D. C. has offered an explanation of the theme of U. S. military involvement in the coup.

Tim Butz, a member of CARIC who served four years as a reconnaissance expert for the U. S. Air Force, has analyzed photos of the bombed Presidential Palace, the Moneda, where Allende died. The photos show that the surrounding area was virtually untouched, while the Moneda was totally demolished.

Butz feels that this damage could only have been accomplished through the use of "smart bombs and rockets"--weapons that must have come from the advanced technology of the U. S. military (who made good use of them in Vietnam). Further, Butz thinks it possible that Americans working for the Defense Attache Office in Santiago, a part of the Defense Intelligence Agency, may have been involved in training the military in the use of these weapons--possibly at the El Plu-



merillo base. Butz bases this theory on a Congressional source who asked not to be identified.

It will be some time before the whole story of U. S. participation is told. The two Congressional committees that had launched an investigation into the coup abruptly suspended their hearing in November, having only called a few witnesses--mostly from the government.

That of course, can only verify the optimistic feelings of the junta, who are

apparently making plans to join an alliance of Latin American military governments.

Asked to comment on this optimism, Frederico Willoughby, a press spokesman for the junta previously employed by the U. S. government in Chile, said "before the coup I took time to read the world press on Brazil and Greece and found out that after the initial event people forgot what was happening in those countries."

New ambassador ex CIA agent

OTTAWA (CUP)--The Ottawa diplomatic corps, an international community, is currently pondering one of President Nixon's latest decisions. Nixon announced from his San Clemente western White House last week that William J. Porter is to be appointed the new American ambassador to Canada pending U. S. Senate approval.

A diplomatic careerist, Porter was posted to many places around the world as a member of the American Foreign

Service. Most recently, he acted as chief American delegate (under Henry Kissinger) at the Paris Peace Talks, 1971-73. He had previously headed the American "rural pacification" program in South Vietnam, 1965-67. At that time, the American government had decided bombing the Vietnamese back to the stone age was not a sensible strategy and had brought in a team of experts under Porter to convince the Vietnamese the Americans would bring

about true economic and social reform. That program failed, Porter resigned, and was posted to South Korea in 1967.

The Ottawa 'dip corps' is alive with theories about why Nixon chose this particular man for the Canadian posting. He replaces Adolph W. Schmidt who has been U. S. Ambassador to Canada since July, 1969.

The Toronto Star sparked the speculation with their Jan. 9th story headlined "U. S. Ousts Porter: Posted to Canada." The Star alleged that Henry Kissinger is kicking Porter, number three man in the State Department, out of the way so he can promote one of his men to that spot.

Kissinger wants to move up Joseph I. Sisco, presently number four in the department. Sisco has been Kissinger's "silent partner" in the Mid-East negotiations. "When Hank's in Cairo, Joe's in Tel Aviv."

The second level of speculation goes a little deeper: many of the smaller nations of the world are expecting Canada will be the "next Vietnam". They reason Canada has many of the basic resources needed by the U. S. business interests -- and thus the U. S. govern-

ment -- if they are to maintain military control of their empire.

Porter was head of the WHAM program in Vietnam - Win the Hearts and Minds of the people. Another example of CIA social engineering? Are they about to try it again in Canada? What does Porter's appointment mean for the Canadian people?

Porter spent his first eighteen years as a diplomat in the Arab countries, (Iraq 37-41, Lebanon 41-43, Syria 43-46, Palestine 46-47, Morocco 53-57, Algeria 61-65) and the rest of the time in Washington.

Amongst other things he was the head of a CIA bureau and political advisor to the Voice of America, a radio show for foreign broadcast, in the 'fifties.

Business man, diplomat and CIA agent?

U. S. Senate approval of Nixon's appointment is expected early in February. There has been no official Canadian reaction to Porter's nomination except for the statement by the Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Marcel Cadieux: "He speaks French... he has always been very friendly... he is also quite a hockey fan."

NUS

The National Union of Students requires the services of a Research Co-ordinator commencing March 1, 1974.

Qualifications: Experience in organizing, student affairs, research and office experience are necessary. Bilingualism would also be an asset. Salary \$115 per week plus benefits.

The position will be centered in Ottawa, relocation assistance is available. Interviews will be held in Regina on February 1,2,3. Information and application forms available from Darryl Ross, Students' Union, University of Lethbridge. 329-2333.

Accepted applicants will be required to travel to Regina at their own expense for personal interview.

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Trial of Artistic strikers a farce

The strike at Artistic Woodwork Company in Toronto officially ended over a month ago, but the struggle has merely shifted from the streets to the courts.

The 16-week strike featured daily melées as police-protected scabs tried to cross crowded picket lines. Toronto police laid 119 charges against 108 strikers and their supporters as a result of these confrontations.

To date 51 trials have been held and 32 people have been convicted--most on charges of "mischief" or "common assault".

Penalties have generally been fines in the range \$200 - \$400 with several defendants being sentenced to short jail terms. According to union organizer Madeleine Parent, the cases are going about as expected, but "we're not doing too well."

In one of the more entertaining trials last week, Tim Gallagher, 24, a grad student in history at the University of Toronto, was convicted of deforming a scab car with his foot as it drove through a crowd of picketers. Gallagher is alleged to have inflicted \$150 worth of damage with one kick, although po-

lice refused to allow a reporter from the U. of T. *Varsity* to photograph the dent.

Gallagher, a member of the Canadian Party of Labour, told Judge George Gardhouse that "workers should control the state." Hardly impressed, the judge asked who was financing his university education.

Among five defence witnesses who testified that Gallagher never touched the car was 12-year-old Helga O'Byrne. Helga startled Judge Gardhouse by refusing to swear on the Bible (perfectly legal in Canadian law) because she didn't believe in it.

"Do you go to church?" asked the incredulous judge.

"No," she replied.

After she finished her testimony, the judge asked "Who told you to say that?"

"Nobody."

"Hmph. That's all, thank you."

Judge Gardhouse chose to believe the two Crown witnesses, a police officer and a plant foreman. After all, they swore on the Bible. Gallagher got six months probation--on condition that he stay in university.

Mark Golden, 25, a Greek classics



Pickers faced police violence daily

lecturer at York University, was luckier. He was acquitted of a charge of mischief when the three constables testifying against him failed to get their stories synchronized.

Konstantine Maltezas, one of the strikers, was also acquitted of an assault charge and vowed to apply for his old job at the plant. The management at Artistic refused to rehire workers arrested during the strike--or workers who in their opinion "should have been arrested."

In another trial last week Ted Whitaker, 30, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, was convicted of assaulting two policemen, despite the fact that he is a well known pacifist. After listening patiently to five defence witnesses, Judge Gordon Tinker summed up the case with irresistible logic. The only physical evidence before him, he said, was the fact that the policemen had been injured. "Those facts support only one story. . . . \$200 or 10 days."

Judge Tinker also dismissed charges against Police Constable Kenneth Tay-

lor, accused of kicking Judy Steed, 30, an independent film maker. The judge refused to believe that the 6 foot, 230-pound Taylor could have deliberately kicked the slightly built Ms. Steed. Besides, the Crown witnesses were "all militant supporters of the complainant and all showed considerable anti-police bias" in their testimony. Police, on the other hand, "don't have a common cause the same way (as the union supporters)," and are "not going to lie for each other."

Judge Tinker further noted that the Crown witnesses were all "unionists". Constable Taylor was defended by prominent criminal lawyer Arthur Maloney.

The trials are expected to continue well into February. Contributions to the Defence Fund are sorely needed and should be sent to Local 570, Canadian Textile & Chemical Union, 1203 A St. Claire Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario.

(From our wire services.)

Victoria paperless

VICTORIA (CUP)--A strike by 21 press men over job security has the potential of becoming a test case for union busting across the country.

Pressmen struck at the end of November for job security against Victoria Press, which prints both daily papers in the city, the Times and the Colonist. Since the start of the dispute, Free Press Publications of Winnipeg has tried to intimidate the workers with threats of a merger of the two papers, i.e. the elimination of one of the daily papers.

The union feels that this could not be done without breaking the union. Such a move in Victoria could spearhead a move across the country, guild members say.

There have been no negotiations since before Christmas as both sides settle in for a long battle. Victoria Press management is believed to be collecting "strike insurance" which pays them as much as \$30,000 each day as the strike continues.

The five unions are producing an increasingly profitable thrice weekly "interim newspaper" the Victoria Express. If it has to, the Express can "go on indefinitely" according to one member of the editorial board.

A November 28 letter to all employees from the VPL vice president, Stuart Underhill, hinted at the merger if management did not get its way. "Management still hopes reasonable settlement may be reached," the letter read. "We want to be sure that Victoria will go on being served by its two fine newspapers and not be forced in the situation of some other Canadian cities, some larger than Victoria, like Edmonton, Hamilton, and London, where daily publication is limited to one newspaper."

Members of the Victoria joint council of newspaper unions have vowed to block attempts by management to merge the two papers.

An Express editorial board member emphasized Tuesday that the main issue to be dealt with in negotiations, whenever they reopen, is still job security.

The situation at the Express is very good, he said, morale is high, profits are increasing and senior reporters on the staff are making from \$30 to \$35 extra in addition to their union benefits, from the paper profits.

"As our costs are coming down" he said, "we could go on indefinitely."

The union claims that strike insurance that management has admitted receiving is for a period of between 50 and 90 days which is having a direct re-

sult on the length of negotiations.

Victoria police have received several reports of violence over the past few weeks, but, without fail, when they rushed to the Victoria Press plant, they found nothing had happened.

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A monstrous 3-year

The following article was prepared after a series of meetings between the writer and F. J. Edward (Ted) Davy.

The name Ted Davy will be familiar to readers as a result of the March, 1973 Judicial Inquiry. The ten-day Inquiry was conducted by Chief Justice J. V. H. Milvain, whose subsequent report gave the provincial government a completely clean bill of health. Although the terms of reference required no investigation into the handling of Davy's claim by the Workmen's Compensation Board, Chief Justice Milvain saw fit to praise the Board.

This article will present a brief summary of the three-year history of that claim and will include excerpts from actual W. C. B. documents. Mr. Davy obtained access to his complete claim file during the Judicial Inquiry and made copies of various medical reports, W. C. B. memos, and other relevant correspondence. Readers may judge for themselves whether the praise by Mr. Milvain was merited by the Board's performance.

Davy incurred back and knee injuries on Jan. 8/71, while working as a seismic surveyor, in the Province of Québec, for a Calgary-based geophysical firm. After a brief hospitalization in Drummondville, he returned to Alberta at company request.

On Feb. 4th, a Calgary orthopaedic surgeon, Dr. Gordon Traub, diagnosed a torn inside cartilage in the left knee and lumbosacral disc damage in Davy's back. He underwent knee surgery at the Calgary General on the 9th and Traub mentioned the probability of spinal fusion surgery being required, if conservative therapy did not improve the back condition.

POUNDMAKER: Did your back condition hamper your work in any way, prior to your 1971 accident?

DAVY: I had brief episodes of back trouble in 1963 and 1965, but my back didn't bother me at the time of the accident. In the fall of 1970 I had been lifting, and carrying, loads of 100-150 pounds without the slightest back pain occurring.

The Alberta Board became involved in Davy's case in March and finally accepted his claim on April 20/71. Dr. Traub was then authorized to perform spinal fusion surgery, if it was warranted by the results of a proposed lumbar myelogram.

That test was done at the Calgary General Hospital on the 29th and Davy was then examined by Dr. James Nixon, the Board's Calgary medical representative, on May 12th.

Entry of May 12/71, in W. C. B. Medical Precis, by Dr. James Nixon.

Opinion: Degenerative disc disease at L5-S1 level confirmed by x-rays which also show that the degenerative process involves the facet joints. It is noted that surgery has been authorized under W. C. B.

Surgery was scheduled for the afternoon of the 13th, but Davy discharged himself from the hospital that morning, due to a lack of confidence in the nursing staff. On returning to Edmonton, he wrote to the General's Administrator and sent a copy of the letter to a Hospital Board member, Ald. Roy Farran.

POUNDMAKER: How was your letter received by the Hospital Board?

DAVY: Roy Farran pressed for a full investigation and the result was a contributing factor in the eventual departure of the Administrator. Farran personally expressed his appreciation of my writing the letter; he had been critical of the hospital operation for some time.

Davy then consulted Dr. F. G. Day and was seen by him on May 19th. Day filed a two-page report, suggesting that a Medical Board be convened.

Dr. Robert Glasgow, W. C. B. Deputy Medical Director, placed a memo in Davy's file, expressing the opinion that he was a paranoid schizophrenic.

This memo, dated May 27/71, was written into the Medical Precis which was subsequently sent to various doctors consulted by Davy.

POUNDMAKER: Does Dr. Glasgow have any qualifications which would justify his making a psychiatric diagnosis of anyone?

DAVY: In his Judicial Inquiry testimony, he stated that he had no formal psychiatric training.

POUNDMAKER: Did Dr. Day actually examine your knees and legs, as he indicated in his report?

DAVY: His actual examination lasted less than five minutes and was confined to my upper body; I didn't even have a chance to remove my slacks, or my shoes and socks.

On June 16/71, Davy was examined by a Medical Board, composed of Drs. D. Cooper Johnston and Robert S. Henderson.

Prior to that date, the pair had been contacted by the W. C. B. Medical Director, Dr. W. Francis Hall. The Medical Board report and excerpts from Hall's June 17/71 memo are shown below.

Report by Medical Board: Diagnosis: (1) Right patellectomy and right medial meniscectomy - old. (2) Left medial meniscectomy. (3) Low back strain (documentary) and (4) Traumatic arthritis knees.

Prognosis: (1) & (2) Will progress. (3) At finality. Treatment: None. Remarks: This workman is fit for employment. No disability remaining attributable to his back, however a P. P. D. of 10% of total for knees.

Excerpts from Hall's June 17/71 Memo: I advised Dr. Colter not to come and advised the other two Examiners that the workman was possibly paranoid and emotionally unstable. They agreed that examination would be essentially for the purpose of deciding if back surgery was indicated. The report indicates that the workman has recovered from his back strain and no further treatment is indicated.

The workman is, I understand, dissatisfied with this examination and is planning to come back to complain further. He should be clearly advised that the examining doctors do not believe that any surgical or other treatment is indicated for his back complaints. The symptoms should subside in a reasonable period of time.

I suggest N. W. T. file #383 should be kept associated with this file and SOUNDEX marked "trouble" so that junior personnel do not become involved unwittingly.

Davy's full benefits were terminated as of the 16th of June/71, without waiting for a review of his file by the Board members. That took place on July 8/71 and the Medical Board's findings were accepted by Messrs. Macleod and Gilbert.

Davy then filed a formal appeal, being less than happy about trading a bad back and a bad left knee for a \$41,

25 monthly pension.

POUNDMAKER: What was your physical condition in July, 1971?

DAVY: I couldn't even carry a 30-pound box of groceries four blocks without back pain or sit at a desk for as much as an hour without severe pain.

The appeal Medical Board was finally convened on Oct. 6/71 and Davy discussed his W. C. B. case with the Labour Minister, Dr. A. E. Hohol, that morning.

Hohol promised to look into the case personally by calling the W. C. B. Claims Director, George Hickson.

Drs. J. G. Blain and K. J. Russell examined Davy on the 6th and produced a report identical to that of the previous pair.

Davy consulted Drs. E. K. Krikke and George Preswick under his Alberta Health Care coverage and Preswick confirmed the presence of disc damage, without even referring to any X-rays.

His full benefits were resumed for about three weeks and then terminated when Krikke and Preswick failed to follow up their initial diagnosis.

In early November of 1971, Davy decided to seek competent medical treatment in London, Ontario.

He sought a pension advance to enable him to pay some \$700 in personal debts and to finance his Ontario trip. Instead, he was given a \$1250 rehabilitation "grant" - grant is in quotation marks because the Board later recouped \$700 of it.

Before leaving Edmonton on Nov. 9/71, Davy wrote to Premier Lougheed's executive assistant, Harold S. Millican, about his W. C. B. case. He also filed a formal complaint with the Ombudsman.

Excerpt from Hickson's reply to Millican Nov. 5/1971:

"Mr. Davy recently indicated his desire to return to his home in Ontario, where he felt that he would have a better chance of re-establishing himself and in order to assist him in this regard the Board authorized payment of rehabilitation allowance in the amount of \$1,250."

POUNDMAKER: Did you plan to remain in Ontario, as Hickson's reply to Millican's query would seem to indicate?

DAVY: Hickson knew very well that I intended to return to Alberta, as soon as I had obtained the necessary medical treatment for my back. He had a bad habit of including erroneous information and, on occasion, outright lies in his memos and letters. His performance on the witness stand at the Judicial Inquiry moved Chief Justice Milvain to comment privately, to my counsel, that he had not been very impressed by Hickson's testimony.

POUNDMAKER: What resulted from your complaint to the Ombudsman?

DAVY: Aside from misspelling my name in all four letters, to me and to the Board, he said that my complaint was not justified, on medical grounds.

Davy was examined at the Orthopaedic Out-patient Clinic of St. Joseph's Hospital (London), in December.

He was admitted on January 21/72 and underwent a spinal discogram examination on the 25th: assurance had been given him previously that spinal fusion surgery would be done if the discogram was positive.

Despite this assurance and a positive discogram, he was abruptly discharged, less than 24 hours later by the orthopaedic surgeon who had taken his case, one Albert C. Deadman. Deadman claimed that surgery would not help his back, because the disc damage was such that it was inoperable.

Excerpts from the Jan. 29/72 Medical Report by Dr. R. M. Yovanovich.

This gentleman is a paranoid schizophrenic with proven degenerative disc disease at L5-S1 disc space. Except for his psychiatric problem he would be a candidate for a lumbosacral fusion. It is quite possible his disability is a result of an injury suffered while working in January or February of 1971 but as you know this is impossible to prove. In the future his activities should be restricted to a minimum of bending and probably lifting of no more than 25 pounds in weight.

We told Mr. Davy of the findings of his discogram and explained to him that we would not contemplate any surgery on his back because of his other problems, i.e. his psychiatric disability. He was agreeable with this and was discharged on January 26th, 1972.

POUNDMAKER: Who was Dr. Yovanovich?

DAVY: He was the resident who originally examined me in December and he neither saw me nor talked to me, during my actual hospitalization. Our only post-December contact resulted from my telephoning him, several days after my discharge.

POUNDMAKER: Did either Deadman or Yovanovich tell you at any time, that surgery wasn't being done because of your supposed mental condition?

DAVY: No, that portion of the report is an outright lie on Yovanovich's part. Absolutely no mention of my supposed "psychiatric disability" was made, either at the time of my discharge or during subsequent telephone conversations with the pair. The following letter gives a clue to what had been going on, behind the scenes as usual.

423-6279

January 11, 1972.

Dr. James H. Murray,
Medical Director,
St. Joseph's Hospital,
London, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Murray:-

Re: Mr. F. J. Edward DAVY
Claim # W149-6966

Mr. G. E. Hickson has referred your recent letter to me.

This type of problem, as you probably realize, is not unusual in compensation medicine. I am very concerned about the innocent involvement of uninformed individuals. I am also concerned to avoid giving the impression that I am attempting in any way to prejudice medical opinion against the workman.

The Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, with the consent of Mr. Davy, has supplied the clinicians at your hospital with a copy of the medical precis on his claim. There are many other similar letters on this workman's file. I believe that the clinicians must exercise judgment in their assessment of the workman's need for treatment. They may call me collect at 423-6279, if they wish to have further discussion. I do not recommend that any threats be disseminated tightly. Mr. Davy's continual ventilation of his complaints may, however, have served, thus far, as a "safety valve".

I know what my own position would be as a clinician in this case, but do not feel that I should give it here.

Yours truly,

WPH/RBS

W. FRANCIS HALL, M.D.
F.R.C.S.(C), F.R.C.S.
DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES

by P. (Red) Judas

run-around

Davy borrowed money from a friend, enabling him to fly back to Edmonton on Feb. 2/72. While awaiting the results of the

W. C. B. review of his case, he consulted an Edmonton orthopedist, Dr. S. K. Singh. After a discussion of his case, Singh said that he would obtain X-rays and reports from the Board.

Re: Mr. F. J. Edward DAVY

I think there is ample evidence on the workman's files that he probably sustained an aggravation of pre-existing degenerative disc disease at the lumbo-sacral level January 8, 1971.

Surgical treatment by discectomy and lumbo-sacral fusion was proposed by Dr. G.E. Traub in March 1971 and this was authorized. Surgery was not carried out because the workman's psychiatric state revealed itself. Dr. G. Preswick and other consultants have also found evidence of disc disease, and it is apparent that surgery might have been proposed recently in London, Ontario, if the surgeons had not been warned off.

The Board may feel that, under these circumstances, a P. P. D. Award of 10% of total should be awarded in recognition of the possible compensable aggravation of his disability.

It seems doubtful that such an award will be of great assistance in the management of this workman's claim, but I agree with Mr. Hickson that it is warranted on benefit of doubt.

W. F. HALL, M.D.

ADDENDUM:

WPH/RBB
W

Shortly after I completed this memo to the Board, I received a telephone call from Dr. S. Singh, Orthopaedic Surgeon. He had been consulted by Mr. Davy re his back and had advised him that he should be admitted to hospital for a back fusion. He indicated that he would like to have a Medical Precis on the claim. I discussed the case with him briefly and he quickly indicated that he did not wish to be involved in further treatment of this workman.

W. F. HALL, M.D.

POUNDMAKER: Did you have any further contact with Dr. Singh, after the 21st?

DAVY: Yes, he continued to give me the run-around until the 27th or 28th of March. I had two arthrograms on my left knee, at the Cammell Hospital, on the 15th and 17th - the first one was unsuccessful. There was even a letter dated March 9th, from Singh's secretary to the W. C. B., which sought authorization to treat me.

As a result of the Board members reviewing his case on Feb. 23/72, Davy received full benefits for the period from June 16/71 to March 5/72 and another \$41.25 (10%) pension, this time for his back disability. It was the same back which Johnston, Henderson,

Blain and Russell had previously certified as being free of disability and which Dr. F. G. Day had diagnosed as not requiring any surgery.

The Board also gave Davy a written commitment, dated March 6/72, that any future back surgery, which he might choose to undergo, would be paid for by the Board.

Following his futile session with Singh, Davy concluded that further consultation of Alberta doctors would merely be a waste of time. He then decided to move back to Ontario - his home province - for several years. On his arrival there, he contacted a medical acquaintance and an appointment was arranged with a London orthopedist, Dr. Peter J. Fowler. Nothing was gained by seeing Fowler and the following letter gives the reason.

423-6279

9 May 1972

Dr. Peter J. Fowler
Suite 312
Victoria Building
111 Waterloo Street
London 15, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Fowler:

Re: Mr. F. J. Edward Davy
Claim #P149-6966

There has been a long continuing and involved correspondence on this workman with many doctors.

It seems to me that you might save yourself a lot of time by discussing the case with Dr. Deadman at St. Joseph's Hospital and reviewing the medical precis which we sent to him. The problem, it seems to me, is basically not a surgical one and the workman's chief avocation at present is "putting down the medical profession". He is a very clever and perhaps a dangerous man and makes frequent references, in his voluminous correspondence, to what he would like to do to the doctors on his lengthy list. I feel compelled to advise all doctors against incautious involvement with this man.

There is no indication on the file that we have received the discograms or arthrograms but if they are in our possession we will send them.

Yours truly,

P. S. Discograms are being forwarded herewith.

W. FRANCIS HALL, M.D.
F.R.C.S. (C) F.R.C.S.
DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES

WPH:vob
W

POUNDMAKER: What contact did Dr. Hall have with you before the Judicial enquiry?

DAVY: Hall had never met me, nor had he been in telephone conversation or correspondence with me.

In early June, Davy obtained tentative employment in real estate sales work and asked the W. C. B. for rehabilitation assistance. When he was granted only half of what he required, he decided that he would return to Edmonton and seek employment suited to his restricted physical status, in the N. W. T. During his July 5th Air Canada return flight, however, he was "blind-

sided" in the left knee; the incident occurred at Toronto, where an Air Canada ground hostess ran into him with an empty wheelchair.

He consulted Dr. John R. Huckell, underwent an arthrogram, and was advised to use Aspirin therapy. In his report to Air Canada, Huckell managed to mix up the knees and also stated that the Toronto accident had no significant effect on the knee.

POUNDMAKER: How has your left knee been, since it was hit at Toronto?

DAVY: The Bayer miracle cure failed and I haven't been able to sit with my left knee crossed over since July 5/72.



It was bad enough before the Toronto shot, but it has deteriorated even more.

The Board rejected three pension advance requests by Davy in August and September and Dr. Hall began his campaign to have him committed to a mental hospital.

Millican and Hohol became involved briefly in the W. C. B. case in early October, but did nothing concrete to help Davy. On Oct. 6/72, he was examined by Dr. James Nixon, who stated that he needed no surgery or other active treatment.

POUNDMAKER: What was your reaction to Nixon's conclusion?

DAVY: I've wondered how he rationalized it with his May 12/71 approval of the proposed spinal fusion surgery and with the Yovanovich report statement, re: my being a candidate for lumbo-sacral fusion. I felt at the time, and still do, that Hall got to him.

Hall's committal project accelerated on early November, after Davy's letter of the 1st. In it, he stated that he wanted Hall's head on a platter, despite it being an empty prize or hollow victory. At that time, he was asked by the Pensions Supervisor, Gary Cookson, what he specifically meant by his intention to "get Dr. Hall. Davy's reply was that he wanted to get Hall fired.

POUNDMAKER: Didn't Cookson deny that you had made your intentions clear to him before your Oliver trip, when he gave sworn testimony?

DAVY: Several minutes after being unable to recall my November/72 clarification, while under my cross-examination, Cookson was able to tell Steer (W. C. B. counsel) that I had made it on March 15, 1973.

POUNDMAKER: Can you corroborate your testimony that you had told Cookson of your specific intentions in November/72?

DAVY: Yes, I underwent a polygraph (lie detector) examination recently and the results corroborated my testimony.

Hall contacted Dr. Keith Yonge, head of the University Hospital Psychiatry Dept., on Nov. 6th and the latter,

without even interviewing Davy, expressed the opinion that there was sufficient evidence to lay information before a magistrate, thus obtaining a committal order.

The Attorney General was contacted by the Board's Senior Solicitor, James R. Ritchie, and his personnel co-operated willingly. On Dec. 19th, Davy was intercepted at the W. C. B. building by a six-man task force and committed to the Alberta Hospital by one Brian Dorran, a forensic psychiatrist.

Davy spent 35 days at Oliver, being kept on a locked ward for the first two weeks. The discharge summary disproved the paranoid schizophrenic label, attached originally by Glasgow and pushed enthusiastically by Hall. Similarly, it stated that Davy was neither psychotic nor physically dangerous.

POUNDMAKER: What is your opinion of the Alberta Bill of Rights, which became law during your Oliver stay?

DAVY: I think that Lougheed should use it as a suppository.

On his release from Oliver, Davy requested a pension advance; he wanted to consult some Vancouver-based orthopaedic specialists who had been recommended by a Toronto doctor. The new W. C. B. chairman, Roy Jamha, offered instead to pay his travel expenses and provide one month's full benefits.

The six-day trip proved futile, because the five specialists were unavailable for at least five weeks and the orthopedist whom he did see offered to manipulate his spine.

On Feb. 19/73, Gordon Taylor raised Davy's case in the Legislature and demanded a Judicial Inquiry; Lougheed quickly called one and it was held between the 20th and 31st of March.

Following the Inquiry, Davy travelled to Toronto; the Board had agreed to finance the trip after Jamha's refusal of a Feb. 28th request for a pension advance.

Prior to his April 23rd departure, Davy sought a Supreme Court injunction against the W. C. B. generally and Dr. Hall specifically, in an effort to legally block further prejudicial activities by them. The application was re-

Cont. on page 16

Poverty in Faust: the

Many people find the descriptions of living conditions in Faust and Driftpile hard to believe. But, as reported in last week's POUNDMAKER, the situation is desperate for many.

Rose Auger and Marvin Willier, Cree Indians from Faust, are trying to collect supplies for the area, publicize the problems, and change the situation. They face the problem of disbelief that things are as bad as they say they are.

Although you have to visit Faust to gain a real understanding of the plight of many of the residents, this story may give some idea of the problems.

The housing situation is the first problem a visitor sees. The homes of most residents are little better than shacks. Very few are painted,

Apparently the housing was intended for senior citizens, especially native people. Unfortunately, the rules of the complex make it difficult for some to move in.

For example, part of the Indian culture is that the parents like to have their children and grandchildren living in the same home as they are. The rules make it hard for this to happen.

There are also rules about visitors, visiting hours, and other things.

So several of the new houses are empty.

As there are no jobs in Faust, and only a small sawmill to provide employment in Driftpile, most of the natives in the area are on welfare. Because of problems in getting enough money to live on from welfare, they have to

Neil Crawford, Minister of Health and Social Development, to promise an investigation into the situation. She also won some changes in the situations of some individuals.

While in Faust in December, I visited some of these people.

At the first home Rose took us to, there was a woman with seven children. Her husband is only able to work intermittently. The family gets only \$236 a month for food. After Rose raised her case in High Prairie, she received over \$300 for clothing for the family plus a new stove. The old one was a real fire hazard. Now, however, the family has the problem of whether it will be able to buy fuel for the new stove.

They also have a more serious problem. The

went to the welfare office. She says she was told to "sponge off her friends" until she was eligible.

The social workers also gave her trouble over the question of keeping her child. She wishes to put it up for adoption. But she was offered extra money to keep the baby, and the social workers argued with her about it.

Although she was supposed to receive assistance beginning in October, it didn't arrive. When she couldn't wait any longer, she and Rose pressured the welfare office to find out why her money was so late. Eventually it came out that her file had been lost! With Rose's help, she got her assistance and some money for September as well.

One particularly shocking case was a family living in one of the new homes.

The father had organized a fishing expedition last year, and hired two other men to help him. Their total catch was worth \$668. The two helpers were paid \$150 each, the nets and snowmobile necessary for the trip rented for \$300, and various other expenses came to \$62. He was left with a profit of \$16.

When the welfare workers discovered this, he was taken to court. As he had lost the receipts showing how much he had paid out on the expedition, he was charged with not reporting money illegally earned.

The case was dismissed. However, his welfare cheque was cut away. Whereas the family of four had been getting \$390 a month before the case, they now get only \$252. The welfare office had said he would have \$65 cut off his assistance monthly until the \$668 was repaid. There was no explanation as to why his assistance had been cut \$138 monthly.

Also, before the case the family got its welfare money by cheque. Now it is by voucher.

The family has other problems. Because they have no spare cash, they cannot use the coin-operated laundry facilities in the housing complex. They asked the welfare worker if they could have a washing machine of their own, and were told to buy one with their family allowance money, which comes to \$24 a month.

The father now has to worry about the situation. He is scheduled to have an operation sometime after Christmas.

At a fourth house, actually just a log cabin, lived an old Cree Indian who couldn't speak English. Rose translated. He told of his difficulties in getting a better place to live.

Because of the small size of the cabin, we were surprised to learn that at one time twenty people had lived in it: the Indian, his wife, and eighteen children. Now his wife is dead and his children have moved.

He was to have moved into one of the senior citizen's homes. However, because of the regulations of the homes, his children would not be able to live with him there. So he is still in his cabin by the lake.

The cabin used to be much warmer in the winter than it is now. Last year, the trees and bush around it were removed as part of a Local Initiatives Project to make a beach to attract tourists to the area. This removed the natural insulation of the cabin. He is now trying to get some plywood from welfare to put on the house and make it warmer.

And so the list goes on. There are about 1000 people in the Faust-Driftpile area, and more than half are on welfare and in circumstances similar to the above people.

Faced with no future, the natives drink heavily, and there are many suicides. In one family alone last year four young men killed themselves.

Some of the natives have moved out of the area, but very few want to leave, and most cannot stand to live in Edmonton.

What seem to be the causes of these immense problems? There are two immediate ones (besides the fact that native people are faced with living in a racist society).

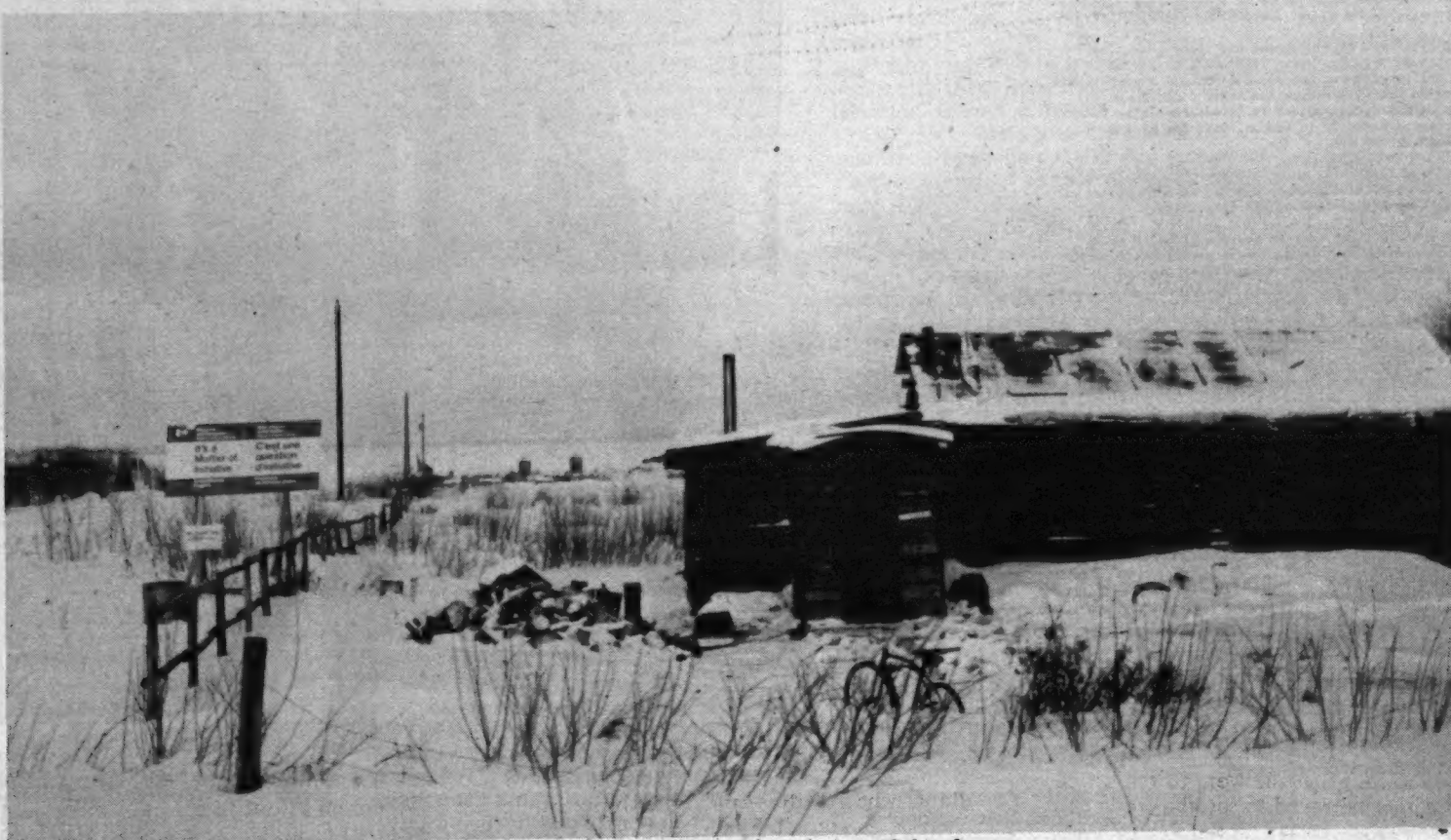
The first is the nature of the welfare system. It is bureaucratically run and simply doesn't provide enough money for recipients. The chart below shows the maximum amounts available for those on welfare.

MAXIMUM WELFARE ALLOWANCES		
	Food	Clothes
Male Adult	\$34	\$8
Female Adult	\$30	\$10
Child, 0-6	\$18	\$8
7-11	\$25	\$10
12-15	\$28	\$10
16-20	\$31	\$10

Shelter is provided for at cost. So are fuel and utilities. A household allowance of \$10 a month is given for such things as soap, toilet paper, and other household items. No major home improvements or "non-essential" repairs are paid by welfare.

(Welfare payments are going up next month, the first substantial changes in rates in several years).

There are several problems with this method of deciding how much money a family gets. One is that the chart applies to the entire pro-



Twenty people once lived in this home.

many are missing windows, some seem ready to collapse, and most are fire hazards.

The homes are heated by wood stoves. These make the fire danger particularly acute, as they are often unsafe. During the night there is no heat, unless someone stays up to feed the fire. But that wastes firewood, which isn't easy to get.

Most homes lack running water or indoor toilets. Water is bought by the barrel... at \$1.50. Baths during the winter are a luxury.

By city standards, the homes are usually small. But if a family's firewood runs out or if it is forced to move for some other reason, it has to share a home with another family.

Ironically, some new housing has been built, but part of the new complex stands empty. Why?

hunt and fish to make ends meet.

This dependence on welfare money tends to leave the natives at the mercy of their social workers. Problems also arise from the fact that some people are on permanent welfare and some are on temporary, resulting in confusion.

In November, Ms. Auger and two members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) met with welfare officials in High Prairie to discuss grievances and make several requests. The requests included more housing for families doubled or tripled up in homes, and an ambulance for the trip to hospitals in Slave Lake or High Prairie.

Because of the pressure from Ms. Auger, provincial NDP leader Grant Notley was able to get

husband has been charged with having an improper tag for moose hunting, and the usual fine for this offense is about \$250. All this in spite of the fact that it was the game officer who made the mistake by issuing the wrong tag. His case is now being looked into by Student Legal Services.

At a second home we talked to a young white woman who came to Faust in August to have her baby there. As she had been separated from her husband for less than a year, he was regarded as the legal father of the child, which was born in December.

She was told that she could receive no assistance until the last three months of her pregnancy, although she did receive \$30 when she first



Rose Auger (right) showing a friend her hand-made mukluks.

Just: the welfare trap

went to the welfare office. She says she was told to "sponge off her friends" until she was eligible.

The social workers gave her trouble over the question of keeping her child. She wishes to put it up for adoption. But she was offered extra money to keep the baby, and the social workers argued with her about it.

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(Welfare payments are going up next month, the first substantial changes in rates in several years).

There are several problems with this method of deciding how much money a family gets. One is that the chart applies to the entire pro-

vince, although the cost of living is much higher in Northern Alberta communities, where one store often is the only one in town and can charge high prices at will.

Another problem is that these are the maximum amounts. The social worker assigned to a family can give the family less if she or he decides to. Grounds for doing this include such things as spending too much money on liquor or finding some way to supplement the family's income above the allowed level of \$25 extra per month.

A further point which causes confusion is the system of having some recipients on permanent welfare and some on temporary, depending on the social worker's assessment of the head of the household's ability to care for the family.

All these factors combine to confuse the recipients and create inequities in the amounts given out. Auger cites an example of what can happen: one family she knows has seven children and receives less than \$200 a month; another with the same number of children gets more than \$600.

Recently the natives discovered that there was a procedure by which they could appeal their cases to a special welfare board. However, Auger explains that such "bureaucratic procedures" are difficult to follow by the Indian people. Many Indians feel the board is useless, as its five members include three of the area's social workers and the man who runs the store in Faust.

Besides the tangled intricacies of the welfare system, the natives have to contend with the social workers themselves, whom Auger angrily refers to as "rejects from somewhere else". Often the workers simply seem to be incapable of understanding the problems of the recipients.

An example of this is the welfare worker who is supposed to visit Faust every Wednesday. When she was originally appointed, she told recipients to come and see her at the hotel café in Faust, rather than visiting each home as she was required to do. This involved some hardship for those who lived farther away from the hotel. Eventually the recipients discovered that she was required to visit them, and the problem was ended.

Another example was given by a woman I spoke to, who said that she went to the office in High Prairie and asked to see the worker to ask for some help. She could see the worker sitting in her office, but the receptionist came back and told her that the worker was out.

The example of the family wanting a washer being told to buy it with its family allowance money has already been given. There are numerous others.

The second major problem, after the welfare system, seems to be the manner in which the way of life of Indians and Métis in Northern Alberta has been destroyed.

Willier says that before Indians were allowed to drink in bars (before the mid-sixties) most natives in the Faust Driftpile area were not on welfare. They tended livestock and grew their own vegetables, and hunted, fished, and trapped in the winter.

Now the situation is entirely different. Nearly all the natives are on welfare at one time or

another, their independence shattered. The change came when the bars were opened to Indians, who, Willier says, quickly lost their livestock when this happened. He related with sadness how cattle were sold for as little as \$20 to buy liquor.

This change in the economic situation has resulted in the further decline of the Indian way of life. Auger and Willier are trying to overcome this. They are practising some of the old Indian ceremonies, which were forced out of their culture by the Catholic Church. Now the Church has little influence left, but the traditional ceremonies have not yet caught on. Auger says the people are spiritually empty, and try to fill that emptiness with liquor. She and Willier hope to change this.

They also want to end the reliance on welfare by getting jobs for native people and once again growing their own vegetables. Willier is planning a camp this summer for young natives and whites: one of the aspects of the camp will

be planting a huge garden.

Both are extremely dissatisfied with past government efforts to create jobs in the area. One project they are particularly unhappy about was the beach project funded by L. I. P. What they would like to see are permanent jobs which will allow the people to remain in the area.

In the meantime, however, the jobs don't exist. And families are still living in their run-down shacks, going hungry when they run out of food before the welfare money comes, and enduring cold nights as they have for years.

The organizing of help for them is continuing. The items most urgently needed are new wood stoves, chainsaws, food, and clothing. Cash comes in handy too. Phone 433-5041 or 432-532 if you want to make a donation.

by Kimball Cariou

Dissension in Faust

There are conflicting reports of disagreement within the native people in the Faust-Driftpile area concerning the publicity given their situation.

Mary Walker of Faust called POUNDMAKER Saturday, saying there had been a demonstration of fifty people outside Rose Auger's home that afternoon. She said the demonstrators were protesting the statements made about the welfare situation in the area and the publicity given to this situation on POUNDMAKER and on CBC television.

She said that Rose Auger and Marvin Willier do not represent the native people of Faust, that the poverty in the area is not worse than anywhere else in the province, and that problems with welfare officials are solved amicably by the recipients and the officials.

Auger disputes the statements made by Walker. She says that there were only eight people demonstrating, and that most of these were from the Métis Association. She says that the demonstrators included some of the people of the towns of Faust and Driftpile who are treated well by the welfare department, and contends that these people who demonstrated represent only a small section of the native population.

POUNDMARKER will give a further report on developments in Faust next week.



Cree Indian child in the Auger home.



This is a home in the new housing complex.

Canative housing...

A better deal for native tenants

"Once you remove the element of speculation, you can do something positive about slum conditions."

So says Gordon Hornby, Manager of Canative Housing Corporation in Edmonton.

And that is exactly what Canative does. It was organized and incorporated in July, 1971 by a group of concerned native people who wanted to do something about providing adequate housing for native people in Edmonton.

The fact that the overwhelming majority of Edmonton's native people were living in slum conditions spurred the group into action.

Canative buys houses in areas that haven't been rezoned for high-density

dwellings.

Mr. Hornby explains that "the Chamber of Commerce concept of high-density growth in a city only benefits a few people--big developers. It doesn't benefit the ordinary people."

He goes on to explain that once an area has been rezoned for apartment buildings, the property values increase, taxes go up, and the owner of a single-family dwelling either seeks for an immediate profit, or is forced out due to higher taxes.

Once that happens, a developer purchases the property because of its speculative value, and gradually accumulates a large group of houses in a given city block in order to build an apartment building.

Given this set of circumstances, it doesn't make sense for an owner to make repairs in the interim so he/she welcomes large families who cannot get adequate accommodation.

And more likely than not, these families will be native.

serious

If there is something seriously wrong with the house, the City Health Department can condemn all or part of it by placarding it. Seventy-seven dwellings were placarded in 1973, reports Mr. Clark, City Health Inspector.

However, if a family has nowhere else to go, and the owner allows them to remain on the unrepaid premises, the only recourse is the courts.

The whole court procedure can take up to 13 months, as did one recent case. An absurd situation for a native family looking for a decent home. Hence, Canative Corporation.

With loans from the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation to the tune of \$4 million, Canative Corporation has purchased 110 houses in Edmonton and 50 houses in Calgary. They purchased their first house on February 1, 1972.

They rent these houses to native families for an average rent of \$215 per month including utilities, and most of these homes have four or more bedrooms.

Houses are rented out according to need and the decision as to who qualifies for the houses is made by a six-



Canative renovates rundown houses like this for native dwellers

member all-native Board. Canative presently has 300 applications on file.

A large number of these houses are rented out to single-parent families with a large number of children.

Mr. Hornby reports that the human benefits to native families living in quality housing often for the first time in their lives have been overwhelming.

Mrs. Mary Desjarlail, winner of Canative Housing's yard improvement contest last year, has nothing but praise for the Canative Housing Program. She has lived in a Canative house for over a year and is now free of the degradation of "having to fight the landlords to rent their run-down houses."

emphasis

Canative places the emphasis on the tenant rather than the shelter by providing "adjustment counsellors"--three in Edmonton and one in Calgary.

The counsellors are native people who help the families get accustomed to their new neighbourhoods. They also help with all the other problems that native families encounter, such as welfare, school, furniture needs, or problems with the numerous government and private agencies.

Canative also employs a work superintendent and six workers to make repairs and renovations on the houses that the corporation buys.

Recently 20 native men and women had to be laid off because Canative's Local Initiatives grant had been discontinued. This was done despite the fact that Canative's L.I.P. program had been one of the best in the country.

costs

Administrative costs for the organization are met through grants from C. M. H. C., under the jurisdiction of the National Housing Act, a relatively progressive piece of legislation.

"The legislation is there for nonprofit groups to set up organizations to obtain better housing," says Mr. Hornby, "but native groups are often not told of entitlements and are not given the help they should be. It is important to remember that the money is an entitlement, not a handout. Indians have stood with hat in hand too long."

by Donaleen Saul

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DINNER FOR 3 7.25
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DINNER FOR 4 9.50
Sweet and Sour Spaghetti, Chicken Fried Rice, Chicken Chow Mein, Deep Fried Jumbo Shrimps, Chicken Balls with Pineapple.

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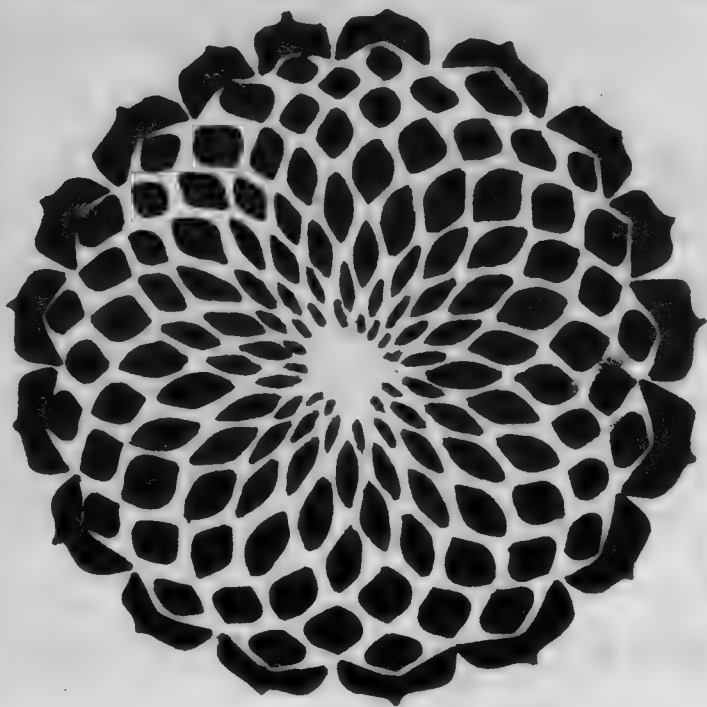
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on sale. The price is only \$27.50.**

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This sale period - Jan. 24 to Jan. 31

...and things just get worse

Cont. from page 9

jected by Justice Primrose, although Davy's lawyer received certain assurances from the W. C. B. lawyer, Ritchie.

POUNDMAKER: What were Ritchie's assurances and what was your reaction? **DAVY:** He said that a completely new medical precis would be drafted and that Hall would not be writing any more of his patented letters. I told young Semenchuk that he was quite naive to take Ritchie's word for anything, and subsequent events have proven me right.

Davy was admitted to the Toronto General on May 2nd, under the care of a John Kostluk, and underwent a spinal myelogram on the 4th, before being discharged the next day.

To justify the abrupt discharge, Kostluk had a psychiatrist talk to Davy; this convinced Davy that Hall was up to his old tricks. On the afternoon of the 3rd, Kostluk had been telephoned by the W. C. B. and informed that the injunction application had failed that morning.

Davy travelled to Montreal on the 9th and remained there for eight weeks; his W. C. B. benefits, resumed as of April 22nd, were terminated on the 13th.

The first doctor whom he consulted in Montreal, lied to him about having written for x-rays. He learned from another medical source that the Toronto myelogram had shown a second disc to be bad; Kostluk had not bothered to tell him the results. Davy then consulted Dr. J. Carl Sutton, Jr. and was examined by him on May 30.

The Alberta Board then entered the picture again and Sutton began stalling; he had received one of Hall's

letters on June 14th and told Davy that the W. C. B. would not authorize treatment. When Davy asked that he be treated under Alberta Health Care coverage, Sutton refused, saying that he didn't want to get in trouble with the W. C. B.

Davy wrote to Jamha and received what he calls "Jamha's usual drivel" in reply. He had borrowed money to finance his Montreal stay and, after catching Sutton lying about having sent a second letter to the Board, he returned to Edmonton by train on July 7/73.

POUNDMAKER: Have you been able to obtain definite proof that the W. C. B. tried to prejudice Sutton against treating you?

DAVY: I visited Sutton's office in mid-November and saw a copy of Yovanovich's report in his file. From a comment made by Sutton on June 14th, to the effect that he wouldn't accept Glasgow's word, I suspect that the May 27/71 paranoid schizophrenic memo went to Sutton in some form. The Board has acknowledged, in writing, that Hall replied to Sutton and that the Yovanovich report was sent. They have been stalling, for some four weeks, on the question of how Sutton knew of Glasgow's name; they previously claimed that a copy of the May 27/71 memo had not been sent.

POUNDMAKER: Have you presented the above evidence to Hohol's office?

DAVY: I put the matter into the hands of Gordon Armstrong, who acts as a liaison man between Hohol and the Board, and asked that my W. C. B. situation be rectified. He talked to Jamha and Co. shortly before the Xmas period, but the usual run-around resulted.

In late July, Davy contacted the

Ombudsman's office and then filed a formal complaint on Aug. 1st. He prepared a set of 173 exhibits, but McClellan wasn't even interested in seeing them; in his Aug. 3/73 reply, he stated that he could see no reason to re-open his investigation.

A mid-September pension advance request was rejected by Jamha. In early November, Davy obtained sufficient funds to finance a three-week trip to Ontario and Québec. He obtained the evidence, described above, about W. C. B. involvement in his futile consultation of Dr. Sutton.

Following the failure of Armstrong's representation to the Board, Davy formally requested a commutation of his pension, in a letter dated Dec. 23/73. Jamha got around to acknowledging the letter on Jan. 7th. On Jan. 15/74, Davy

received a brief letter from Jamha, stating that his request had been denied.

POUNDMAKER: Why did you request a commutation of your pension? **DAVY:** I wanted to eliminate the constant interference by the W. C. B. and obtain proper treatment for my back and left knee. Another use for the commutation funds would be to pay the debts which I've accumulated.

(Editor's note: all charges and assertions made in the above article are verifiable. POUNDMAKER has access to documents that substantiate most of them. And for those few for which documentation does not exist, Mr. Davy has stated he will undergo a polygraph (lie detector) examination at any time to verify any undocumented assertions in this article.)

Editorial

The Case of the Workmens Compensation Board's dealings with Ted Davy, while constituting a veritable black comedy of horrors, is in no way unique.

In the September 24, 1973 issue of POUNDMAKER the case of John Lubchynski was examined and found to be shot through and through with the same corruption and haughty disregard for human rights that have characterized the Ted Davy case.

The following facets of the W. C. B.'s operations have been made clearly evident in their handling of the Davy case among several others:

1) There is undeniable collusion between the W. C. B. (and its medical department) and many private practitioners in Alberta. This is more than

adequately documented by the Davy file, again among several others.

2) There is an almost total lack of adequate recourse for a workman to obtain justice in the face of an intransigent Board. The Ombudsman, when called upon in this and other cases, has proved to be either unable or unwilling to effect any kind of equitable settlement or even honest investigation. It has become readily apparent that appeals to the government backbenchers and Labour Minister Bert Hohol are largely futile. The Labour Act itself precludes legal action against the Board.

3) It appears that workmen's files are unavailable to them, but are av-

Cont. on page 19

The University of Alberta 1974 Spring and Summer Sessions

The University of Alberta is planning to offer a number of degree credit courses on campus in the 1974 Spring Session and the 1974 Summer Session. Courses are planned in the following areas:

Accounting
Anthropology
Art & Design
Biology
Botany
Business
Chemistry (Summer only)
Classics (Summer only)
Clothing & Textiles (Summer only)
Community Development (Spring only)
Computing Science
Curriculum et Méthodologie
(College St. Jean, Summer only)
Drama
Economics
Education-Administration
Education-Adult
Education-Audiovisual
Education-Business (Summer only)
Education-Curriculum & Instruction

Education-Foundations
Education-Industrial Arts
Education-Physical Education Services
Education-Practicum (Spring only)
Education-Psychology
Education-Vocational
Engineering-Mechanical (Spring only)
Engineering-Mineral
Family Studies
Finance (Spring only)
French
French Canadian Language & Literature
(Summer only)
Geography
Geology
German (Spring only)
Greek
Health Care Economics (Spring only)
Health Services Administration
History

Industrial Relations (Spring only)
Library Science
Linguistics (Summer only)
Management Science (Summer only)
Marketing (Summer only)
Music
Organizational Theory
Nursing (Spring only)
Philosophy
Physical Education
Physics
Political Science
Psychology
Recreation Administration
Religious Studies
Sociology
Soil Science (Summer only)
Statistics (Summer only)
Ukrainian (Summer only)
Zoology (Summer only)

Spring Session commences May 7 and ends June 14, with the First Term running from May 6 to May 24 and the Second Term running from May 27 to June 14. The last day for registration for Spring Session 1974 is April 1. Summer Session 1974 commences July 2 and ends August 9 with the First Term running from July 2 to July 19 and the Second Term running from July 22 to August 9. The last day for registration for Summer Session 1974 is April 30. Students who have not previously attended the University of Alberta should present their application for Admission and supporting documentation to the Office of the Registrar by the registration deadline of the Session they wish to attend in order to ensure processing.

Further information concerning specific courses, timetables, fees, or student services can be found in the 1974 Spring and Summer Sessions Calendar which will be available from the Office of the Registrar, at the end of January.

CULTURE Crystal shines on in Edmonton concerts

Crystal, (kris' tal), n, transparent quartz; an inorganic body having plane surfaces in a certain geometric form; adj. consisting of crystals; resembling a crystal; clear.

From Vancouver, Crystal, an organic body having two fine musicians in excellent form, their music multifaceted, resembling a crystal, clear.

This is Michael Dorsey's 12-string guitarist originally from Edmonton; has played with such artists as Josh White, David Wiffen, the Children, Bruce Cockburn, Joni Anderson, Joe Mock, Sonny Terry and Brownie McGee, Brent Titcombe, Bob Carpenter, Gay deLorme, Vern Ray, Steve Miller; has played on national T. V. and radio, and throughout Canada and the United States.

Add Bruce Rathie; he plays six-string guitar; has played as a single act throughout Canada and with such musicians as Jose Feliciano, Josh White, Sonny Terry and Brownie McGee, on national radio and television. Blend the two!

The result? A blend of two original talents; two diverse styles, into a smooth unit. The music is contrapuntal and owes its beginnings to folk, blues and rock but can be called none of those.

This week Edmonton audiences have the chance to hear Crystal in the S. U. B. Meditation Room Friday night (the 25th) and at the Edmonton Folk Club (the 27th). If you missed them at the Ship and the Hovel don't miss them again. If you saw them I know that you will want, as I do, to hear more of their sound.

Listening in Lister Hall's The Ship beer garden and roundhouse, I heard some of the two musicians' own

compositions mixed with unique arrangements of well known songs by other artists - "Angel From Montgomery" was my favorite of those.

Under conditions not the best (noise, clinking beer glasses, a stage designed by a fence-builder) I was able to hear some of the best and tightest harmonies I've come across in some time, accompanied by acoustic guitar work at times reminiscent of harpsichord, at others of Leo Kottke's dynamic style. Despite bad conditions it was obvious they enjoyed the music too.

The band was formed 3 1/2 years ago in Vancouver and has played around Vancouver, on the west coast and across western Canada, as well as on our old favorite, national radio and T. V. (Pardon me for not gathering names of shows and dates, but I was too busy listening to the music. I understand however that there is an Entertainers show coming up on CBC in late January. Watch the listings.)

At times they have also had string bass, electric bass, oboe and other vocals to augment the "total sound" they aim for. They have played with Taj Mahal, Jack Elliott, Lenny Breau... and that is only a beginning.

It isn't easy to live as a musician and not compromise; either one plays in bars and answers requests for "Okie from Muskogee" or one spends too much time hustling gigs to have any left for practising or one hangs on and works and waits.

There is a saying that everything comes to those who wait. Moreover, fate is supposed to help those who help themselves. If this is a criterion, for the amount of work they have spent on their music Crystal shouldn't have any

waiting to do at all. And, in fact, things are starting to change for Mike and Bruce.

More gigs are coming their way, their music is clicking in more people's thoughts, there is thought of a college tour sometime in the future and a recording contract.

In the meantime, Edmonton has the chance, this week, to have a preview of the future. On Friday January

25th in SUB Meditation Room, Crystal and the city's Sweetgrass on a double bill, admission \$1.75, 8:00 p. m., presented by CKSR in conjunction with Leatherwing Productions of Vancouver and Nervous Mannerisms Productions of Edmonton.

Open your ears and open your mind. Look deep into the crystal...

by Sarah C. Smith

CKSR to go city-wide with FM by 1975?

Edmonton music enthusiasts can prepare for a new experience in FM radio entertainment. The student radio of the University of Alberta (CKSR) hopes to broadcast with an FM license to the Edmonton area by March of 1975.

The new FM station, accessible to anyone with an FM radio, will provide a variety of musical and documentary programming.

The station will be at least partially subsidized by the U. of A. Students' Union. However, the program manager, Dave Wright, is hopeful that other sources, in particular advertising, will provide most of the revenue.

The FM concept is not a new one for student radio. Several universities across Canada operate FM stations, including the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon.

At present, CKSR provides a limited service, with speakers in the Students' Union Building and in a few lounges scattered throughout the campus. Assorted music may be heard from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The executive of CKSR is presently preparing an application to be presented to the Canadian Radio and Television Commission (C. R. T. C.) early in February of this year. There will be a

hearing before the C. R. T. C. in May. The result of the hearing, whether approval or rejection of the application, is expected in June.

According to station director Jim Austin, there should be no difficulty obtaining the necessary approval from the C. R. T. C.

The next step will involve the purchase and installation of new broadcasting equipment to meet C. R. T. C. standards. Directing and production staff, announcers and operators will then be hired and trained. Although the present staff is mostly volunteer, the FM staff will be entirely paid. CKSR-FM will probably commence operation in March, 1975 according to Dave Wright.

A market feasibility report for the FM station was prepared for a Marketing course in the fall semester of 1973. One item on the survey concerned the musical preference of different age groups. The under 18 group heavily preferred rock music. However the 18 to 26 group and older groups indicated no strong preference.

According to principles of the C. R. T. C., FM stations must serve a widely varied selective audience who can select their musical preference at specific times. It is likely that CKSR-FM will attempt to serve all tastes in rock, jazz, blues, country, folk, and classical music. The present personnel at the station are heavily jazz-influenced in their musical tastes.

CKSR-FM will broadcast seven days a week, from 7 a. m. to 2 a. m.

Financial matters were also discussed in the marketing study; but Dave Wright suggested that the report will be taken "with a grain of salt."

The financing of the FM station will be of crucial importance to its existence. CKSR sought an FM license three years ago, but the Students' Council of 1970-71 refused the expense of additional funds on the station. It is doubtful that the present Students' Union, already beleaguered by the HUB deficit, could absorb a sizeable deficit from an FM station. This problem is being recognized, and an in-depth financial study will be prepared by Randy McDonald, the VP-Services, and Lorne Holliday, the Advertising Manager of the Students' Union. They will be studying revenue possibilities with the hopes that the station can become financially self-supporting.

Wright expects that the FM station will cost the students less than the present operation and welcomes anyone to a discuss the financial situation with him.

A good FM station would provide a valuable service to the city of Edmonton. However it is doubtful that university students will foot the bill and alternate revenues must be found.

CKUA



high lights

CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

HOST

MONDAY (January 21)

6:00 A.M. THE EVEOPENER: Music, mostly, with Alberta Anecdote at 7:15 (Mon., Wed., Fri.) Phone-Out Alberta at 8:15, and news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 8:30 and 8:55.
11:30 A.M. HOT OFF THE STREET: Discussion of the counseling program for youth injured by the drug cult offered by "Project 77".
6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR: Lehar - The Merry Widow.
8:00 P.M. MUSIC & NEWS: Guest is Dale MacIntosh, head of the music division, Dept. of Culture, Youth & Recreation.
10:30 P.M. INTEGRITY IN COMMUNICATION: A panel discussion featuring American journalist Lisa Hobbs and broadcaster Judy LaMarsh.

Bob Chelmsick & Andy Smith
Laurie Coleman
Don McLean
John Barman

TUESDAY (January 22)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS: Rena Dahinden, author of "Sasquatch".
8:00 P.M. VIETNAM AFTERMATH: American reporter Don Luce paints a sensitive picture of life in the war weary villages in Vietnam.
9:00 P.M. STUPS TERKEL SHOW: Jessica Mitford, author of Kind & Usual Punishment, talks about the need for reform in the prison system.
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY: Featuring guitarist Steve Boddington & Friends.

Dorothy Dahlgras
Studs Terkel
Bryan Fuschman

WEDNESDAY (January 23)

9:00 A.M. CONCERT AT NINE: Morning concert hour.
4:00 P.M. THE RUSH HOUR: Rock, blues, jazz.
8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT: Dvorak: Symphony No. 9; Rachmaninoff: Piano Concerto No. 2; Wagner: Prelude to Die Meistersinger; Arthur Fiedler conducting. Earl Wild soloist.

Tony Dillon-Pen
Bill Coult

11:00 P.M. THE JAZZ SHOW: Jazz.

Sev Sabourin

THURSDAY (January 24)

11:30 A.M. FROM THE CENTER: Arthur Jensen, educational psychologist presents his controversial theory that blacks as a group have lower I.Q.'s than whites.
7:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY TALK: Love and Desire - continuation of a presentation by Wes Cooper, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, U of A.
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY: Jazz, featuring Dave Young, bass and Tom Banks, piano.
12:05 A.M. STILL OF THE NIGHT: Concert of music from the classics.

Mara Vasey
Sev Sabourin

FRIDAY (January 25)

12:45 P.M. FILM BILLBOARD: Recommended viewing.
8:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL: Vaughan Williams: On Wenlock Edge; Brahms: Piano Quartet in C minor. Don McLean
8:00 P.M. PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA: Program by the Philadelphia Orchestra.
10:10 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE: 30 minutes of news, views, commentaries, weekly news review.

Stephen Scobie
Don Gillis & Carl Noack

SATURDAY (January 26)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION: Discussion of the problems of the growing number of educated unemployed.
11:00 A.M. SHOUTLINE: Music from Mam'zelle Nitouche.
4:05 P.M. POST-MODERN MUSIC: Roland Kahn: Cybernetics 187; Luigi Nono: Confabulation Dialectica
5:00 P.M. RINGS ON HER FINGERS: The role of women in music.

Murray Davis
Mara Vasey
Beverly Ross

SUNDAY (January 27)

12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD: Discussion of the targets and applications of scientific research.
7:10 P.M. SPEAKER OF THE WEEK: Prominent speakers taped in Edmonton.

Being the adventures of a young man whose principal interests are rape, ultra-violence and Beethoven.

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Executive Action: Who killed JFK?

The assassination of John F. Kennedy in 1963 actually caused by a right-wing conspiracy?

That's the thesis of an intriguing new film, **EXECUTIVE ACTION**. In the movie, Burt Lancaster, Robert Ryan, and Will Geer play the ringleaders intent upon preventing Kennedy from pursuing policies of rapprochement with Communists and blacks.

As a wealthy southern oilman Will Geer is also powerfully influenced to join the plot by certain moves Kennedy had planned to reduce oil depletion allowances.

EXECUTIVE ACTION has more than just historical interest since many of the right-wing attitudes portrayed by the plotters have been incorporated into the Nixon administration. But now the American right-wing is in control of the government administration.

Thus the assassination of Kennedy allowed a totally different historical scenario than would have otherwise occurred. Let's not forget that when another American liberal with a chance of victory appeared, Robert Kennedy, he too was struck down.

The technique of **EXECUTIVE ACTION** is to combine actual film from 1963 within the framework of a normal dramatic plot—a cinematic hypothesis of what actually happened.

The producers of the film do not ac-

tually claim any proof of their hypothesis. They just leave the viewer with the tantalizing thought that it could have happened that way.

The author of the script was Dalton Trumbo. As a Hollywood screenwriter in the early 1950's, he was victimized for his radical political views. For over 15 years he could not get any work as a screenwriter except for a few movies when he used an assumed name.

Most recently he wrote the script for **JOHNNY GOT HIS GUN**, an anti-war film portraying a man who has had all his limbs shot off, and therefore has become a human vegetable. It is obvious that Trumbo at any rate doubts the conclusion of the Warren Commission that Oswald alone was responsible.

The actuality is most interesting to see once again. For several days most of the population of North America was glued to their television sets, absolutely despondent.

For in those days of the New Frontier (as Kennedy called his platform), people still believed to some extent in their politicians and the political system. It was a period before Watergate or the Canadian scandals of the mid-1960's (Ri-vard, Munsinger—remember?).

Kennedy and his wife then symbolized that trust. Perhaps the trust was mislaid. The Kennedys were capable of a great ruthlessness to achieve their goals. At

any rate the Kennedys meant the modern parallel to King Arthur's Camelot in those days. Kennedy's assassination in many ways represented the final conclusion to that period of North American life so well expressed in **AMERICAN GRAFFITI**.

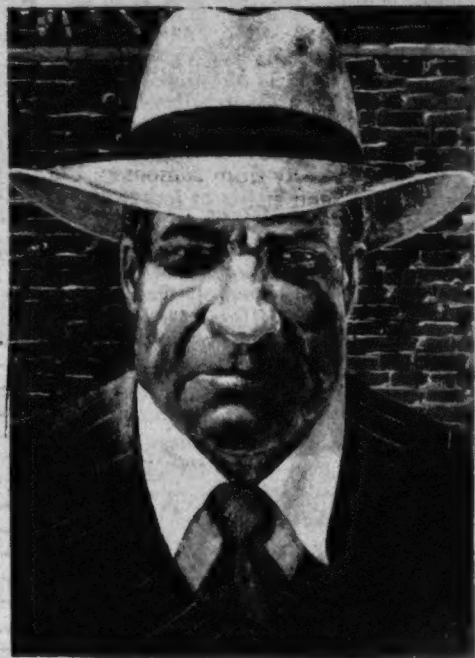
Soon after came the escalation into Vietnam carried out by L. B. Johnson, and the young generation could no longer bask in their previous unconcern for politics. Perhaps Kennedy would never have allowed the spiritual anguish and physical dismemberment caused by John-

son. As the very interesting programme notes point out, Kennedy was planning to remove all troops from Vietnam by 1965. The number in 1963 was about 14,000.

Technically **EXECUTIVE ACTION** is not the best film in the world. There is a certain lack of depth. The total outlook of the right-wing plotters and their world experience should have been better portrayed. In this film there is perhaps too much attention paid to the actual manner of Kennedy's assassination.

Nevertheless interesting questions are raised, and compared to most films, **EXECUTIVE ACTION** can very safely be recommended.

by David Nock



What did this man, the CIA, and right wing conspirators have in common on January 22, 1963? And why did this man leave Dallas so suddenly the night before JFK's assassination?

Theater of evil at Citadel: Childs Play



Evil grips a Catholic boys' school and stalks the corridors like some lethal silent wild cat. The boys beat each other, mutilate each other, and crucify their fellows in the chapel.

The youthful drunken priest-teacher who is unsure of his vocation suggests possession. However Robert Marasco's play is not another variant of *The Exorcist*. The evil has been created, it is not by Satanic agency. The human occupants of the school are directly responsible.

Having said that, it is also true that the evil created seems to take on a power of itself, that once begun the chain of evil snowballs in its effect, that it infects the entire school until finally the institution must be closed.

At first Robert Marasco, author of *Child's Play*, seems to offer a closed case. There is one authoritarian if not tyrannical teacher on the staff, Jerome Malley, the classics master. The boys all cringe in his classes and are afraid of him. Even the recently hired young teacher, Paul Reese, who had attended the school nine years earlier, retains his fear of Malley. Reese is ashamed to admit that when he and Malley must share a spare period in the common room, he heads to the toilet for 40 minutes.

Malley on his part finally admits that he has little understanding of children, especially the slow learners of his class. But for all his toughness he nevertheless is the best scholar on the staff and does manage to draw out the depths of some of his pupils. Can all the exploding evil of the school really lay at the feet of this hard but not malicious teacher?

So it seems, especially when compared to English teacher Joseph Dobbs. Dobbs has been with the school for 30 years, and has known and been loved by generations of boys. In fact Paul Reese was, and for most of the play remains, a Dobbs protégé. In short Dobbs in his own mind has created a "Mr. Chips" image for himself—always kindly to the boys, always taking their side to excuse various "pranks". Of course the pranks by this time are directed against Malley the tyrant not against friendly old Dobbs.

But bit by bit this picture begins to crack. Malley may never have been a master bursting with enthusiasm for his pupils as individuals. Nevertheless we are shown that he does have feelings, that he treasures Christmas cards from those former pupils who do write, that he holds a deep love for his dying mother. Could it be that good old Dobbs is not the shining knight of the common room that he first appears?

In fact Dobbs has come to regard the school, the boys, the entire institution as "his" in the most literal sense. There is not enough room for both Dobbs and Malley as far as Dobbs himself is concerned. Thus in a very real sense Dobbs has actively contributed to the creation of the human wreck that Malley has become. At first the audience cannot believe that Malley's charges against hail old Dobbs could be true, surely they are the last defences of a failed teacher? Could Dobbs have been responsible for so much evil that even his beloved boys are destroying themselves and anyone else who gets in the way?

For me, this is where the play rather falls down. Granted that Dobbs bitterly resents Malley, yet one still can wonder if the excessive evil portrayed by the boys can justifiably be laid at Dobbs' feet.

In addition, the part of the boys is not elaborated well enough. For most of the production they appear as little else than teen-age zombies. This may be a fault of the production as well as the playwright. Surely the evil of the boys would be more hysterical, conscious, planned, and "dramatic" than is portrayed. Unless we are to admit the recently fashionable theme of Satanic possession, it is hard to see how such evil could have been caused by Dobbs' jealousy.

The actors in this production do a fine job. When I say actors that's no sexist usage. There isn't an actress in the whole play. There's one phone call

from an irate mother whose son has been badly damaged by the other boys, but of course we never hear her voice.

John Neville as Jerome Malley is especially effective in his part of the teacher being destroyed by Dobbs' ill-will. He shuffles around, his arms limping in a desperate gesture, clinging only to his mother and his Latin as giving meaning to his life. Vernon Chapman as Joseph Dobbs also gives a first rate performance as the would-be Mr. Chips with a dose of arsenic in his soul. Michael Ball does well as the young teacher formerly Dobbs' pupil.

The other adult actors are the school's contingent of priest-teachers, Father Penny, Father Griffin, and Father Mozier. They are played by Frank Maraden, William Fisher, and Orest Kinasevich respectively. Maraden particularly takes full advantage of his role as the alcoholic young priest who cannot quite understand his transition from secular life. Maraden succeeds very well in portraying Father Penny's wry light-heartedness as when doing a vaudeville routine. Fisher and Kinasevich are also fine in their parts as the two priests mainly responsible for the school's operation.

Child's Play reminds one in some respects of Golding's novel *Lord of the Flies*. Of course in that production the evil of the choir boys was basically posited as innate while *Child's Play* there is an initiator of the evil, Joseph Dobbs. Nevertheless in both works one gets the impression of evil being uncontrollable

and irrational, an entity which is always ready to fester in the human soul.

Child's Play was written by Robert Marasco after a seven year stint as a young teacher at Regis High School, a Catholic private boys' prep school "not unlike the St. Charles' School depicted in the play" (according to the program notes). Did Marasco's conception of evil spring directly from this experience? We are not told but for the present I would hesitate to send any child to Regis! However Regis's influence could not have been all bad since *Child's Play* director, Richard Ouzounian, spent the years 1963-1966 as Robert Marasco's pupil there.

by Hank Higgins



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Fair wages for working class exec

POUNDMAKER Collective;

Upon reading Miss MacDonald's Article, of December 10-16, 1973, I feel it proper that certain fantasies printed be corrected.

The article is not news, not facts, not common-sensical, but should be relegated to the Editorial page of your paper as just that.

There is not any allowance of \$80 per month for entertainment. \$40 is allowed only.

Miss MacDonald writes "Madden spoke of Council executives as employees rather than as representatives of the students". This is not true. What is true, is that the executive does a considerable amount of work in the service of students. Anybody with an open mind and a base of principle would realize this. What is wrong with paying our executive fairly for the difficult job they do.

Miss MacDonald quotes Mr. Talbot's comments with respect to increasing the number of "opportunists" running for office, but fails to point out my own comments concerning students of lower class backgrounds who did not run last year because at a \$3200 salary it was not financially feasible.

The comments she makes on George Mantor's statement reflects more on opposition to George, than any consideration or listening to the remarks he actually made.

Finally she writes: "In summarizing his arguments, Madden suggested that both Sir Winston Churchill and Jesus Christ would favor the motion." Either Miss MacDonald is deaf, or so overcome by her biases that she finds it necessary to engage in overkill. I made no such statement. I did say that it was necessary for councillors to vote for what is right though not necessarily popular, and then alluded to Sir Winston as the type of person who voted for what he felt to be right and just. I did not mention Jesus Christ at all.

POUNDMAKER has been yapping about fair wages for the working class for some time. What is wrong with fair wages for our executive.

POUNDMAKER has been talking about a student run students' union for some time. The students' union has been cutting back and is continuing to cut back in professional staff and management. The slack from this falls on the executive. Lets put our money where our mouth is and back a student run students' union.

Frankly, if Miss MacDonald's article

is indicative of the style of journalism that POUNDMAKER intends to continue following, I can only conclude that even for free, students are being grossly overcharged for the paper.

Sincerely
Wayne D. Madden
Ed. Rep. to Students' Council (PC)

Seeks drug abuse info . . .

Dope in schools

Dear Sirs:

I'm writing you with concern about a problem in our schools which seems to be reaching explosive proportions. I am Twenty Years Old and am seeing an increasing number of school-kids each year turning to drugs and/or alcohol. Although my knowledge of these drugs/alcohol are limited to that which I've encountered through the media, I wish to do something about this growing problem, not only in our schools but on our city streets.

As I think the roots of this problem lie in the schools, I am compiling a book written by the people who deal with these drugs/alcohol (professional and other). This is to be circulated in the Junior and Senior High Schools in Alberta and possibly even on a larger scale (throughout the Western Provinces). The publication, printing, and distribution of the book will be paid for by local business people who wish to advertise in the book by way of a patrons listing.

As I wish this book to be objective, well written, and informative, I am asking Organizations in Alberta which deal with drugs and/or alcohol to find professional people within their employ to volunteer a little of their time to write a small article for the book. This will deal with the writer's personal experiences with people on drugs/alcohol (and if the writer is or has been on drugs/alcohol, his/her experiences with the drugs).

Some topics are suggested as below:
-- What effects does each drug/al-

cohol have on the individual?

-- What Physical, Psychological, and/or Emotional effects do prolonged use of drugs/alcohol have on the individual (specify different effects for different drugs)

-- What Socio-Effects & changes does one experience

a) when on drugs/alcohol

b) after prolonged use of drugs/alcohol (specify drugs)

-- What are the physical backlashes of each individual drug/alcohol

-- What personal experiences have you had with drug/alcohol abusers

-- What might one expect if up on charges for drugs (state charge & type of drugs)

-- Do drugs affect the attitudes of the offender?

-- What experiences have you had with drug/alcohol users (you might use these to illustrate a point of discussion)

-- How have drugs effected the crime rate?

-- What part do drugs/alcohol play

in the offender's life style

-- Any other point which you feel is important which I have not covered in the above.

Please remember your essay contribution, on your personal and/or professional experiences concerning drugs/alcohol will be read by school-kids from 12 to 18 years of age, so the more basic the form of writing the better it will be understood.

Unfortunately I will not be able to pay for these services, so the articles will be done on a completely voluntary basis. I would also like a written authorization by the individual who writes the article for me to copywrite and publish (acknowledging him/her as the writer) so that I may take this to the School Board for Authorization.

Thanking you in advance for all the help and co-operation which you have given me, I remain

Yours very truly,
Mr. Robert Heath
#204, 9919A-109 St.

Humane group opposes animal research

POUNDMAKER:

Re article in Friday's Journal regarding Alberta's lack of financial support for medical research as opposed to Ontario and Québec.

The ready availability of funds in eastern provinces could contribute to the reputation these provinces have for extremely cruel and often useless animal based research.

When funds are scarce it is essential every dollar be used to best advantage by adequately educated scientists using newest methods, rather than the repetitious and often outdated animal methods.

The list of non-animal methods bringing great advances is lengthy. It is essential to support those researchers who are advancing in these fields both for the humane considerations and the fact that the greatest advances in knowledge and hopes for med-

ical cures will come from these areas in the future.

An Edmonton organization interested in promoting humane research would like contact with students in the bio-medical and related fields.

Due to the volume of research medical journals necessary we have to rely, to a great extent, on British and American sources. Contributions of sources of information, both animal and non-animal based research, relating to the Canadian scene, especially Alberta, would be appreciated. All contributions and enquiries for information will be treated as confidential.

Since this organization is undergoing a name change enquiries may be sent to P. O. Box 5582, Stn. L, Edmonton, T6C 4E9.

Mrs. M. Blake

Looking for an ape

Dear Editor:

The Alberta Committee for True Education is seeking evolutionists in the province who are willing to defend their theory in public debate.

Four debates are scheduled; at Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, and Grande Prairie, from February 20-23 inclusive. The creationists are to be represented by Dr. Duane T. Gish while the intellectual community in Edmonton is invited to provide an opponent.

The CFTE does not wish to inject emotional overtones into the creation-evolution controversy in Alberta; instead the desire is to have two specialists present their cases in as scholarly

and as logical a manner as possible.

In the proposed debate format, each debater will have 40 minutes to present evidences for his (sic) case. Following the initial presentation period there will be two rebuttal periods of ten and five minutes.

Those coming forward should have at least a master's degree and preferably a doctorate in one of the sciences. Those who are interested are asked to phone the Committee for True Education at 356-3961.

Sincerely,
Rev. Neil Unruh
Chairman, Committee for True Education

And what of those who can't fight?

Cont. from page 16

affable to anyone whom the Board deems fit. The Board is obviously mis-using its statutory powers to obtain information to use against claimants. At the same time the Board is refusing claimants even the basic right of access to the documents based on which their cases are supposedly being decided. As an example, Ted Davy had to have a court order signed by Chief Justice Milvain to obtain copies of his own medical records which the W. C. B. had been able to obtain merely by requesting them.

4) From the Davy file and from testimony during the March/73 judicial inquiry it is obvious that the W. C. B. medical director, Dr. Francis Hall, was pursuing a prejudged course against Davy, whom he had never even met prior to the judicial inquiry, and in doing so was abusing both his own personal powers and the powers of the Board. This situation is made possible by the inordinate power that the medical department of the Board wields within the structure of the W. C. B. itself—far in excess of the intentions of that part of the Act which governs the Board. Hall must be removed and a thorough examination of the structure and operations of the Board, unlike that which preceded the paper alterations of the Board effected by the 1973 Act, instituted.

5) Ted Davy has been made the victim of a grotesque run-around for several years. This must end and Mr. Davy should receive the competent surgery he needs on his back and knee,

preferably through a commutation of his claim by the Board.

Davy's case has come to light only through his own concerted efforts over the last several years. The tactics that have been employed by representatives of the W. C. B. and by members of the medical profession not directly linked to the W. C. B. to keep him quiet or even have him removed have often been questionable and in cases repre-

hensible.

What then of those cases, as surely they must exist, where an injured worker does not possess Ted Davy's tenacious ability to continue fighting for

his rights?

A full investigation is the very least that the people of Alberta have a right to expect.

Native land claims Cont. from page 1

the GasArctic Consortium.

Barber stressed the need for a quick and generous settlement. As to how this might be achieved and on what terms he was vague. He stated one possible basis would be an interpretation of the Treaties in accord with contemporary reality. An example he gave was the provision in the treaties of a medicine chest. The provision is meaningless today unless it is understood to mean medicare as of right.

By extension most of the terms in treaties if interpreted in this manner could provide a basis for the economic development. While this may or may not be the ideal approach there is little either in the history of our dealings with Native peoples or present policy to suggest that it will be realized.

by Roger Davies

"whatever your talents... we can use 'em"

POUNDMAKER needs ... Writing and production staff

We have beer drinkers for those who like beer and
tea drinkers for those who like tea and even coffee
for those of you who don't like either.

OFFICE HOURS: Monday - Friday 1 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday -- all day

STAFF MEETING EVERY SUNDAY 8 P.M. 11129 - 80 AVE.

Come and see us!

(PART 2)

Help and stuff

(PART 1 LAST WEEK
AND NEXT WEEK)

Legal Aid

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107th Street
429-1608

Legal Aid Society of Alberta
10136 - 100th Street
423-3311

Student Legal Services
Law Centre, U. of A. 432-4241
10348 - 96th Street 424-4106

Sturgeon River Project (single offenders,
drug or related charges)
9837 - 86 Avenue
433-4763

Women

Women's Programme Centre
#276, SUB, U. of A.
432-1190

Edmonton Women's Centre
11812 - 95th Street
474-7378

Options For Women
10006 - 107 St. for info,
Anne Lambert, 432-3832

Free Food

Marian Centre
10528 - 98th Street
424-3544

Hope Mission
9904 - 106th Avenue
422-2018

Bissel Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
423-2285

Family Services Department,
Sally Ann
#2 9656 - Jasper Avenue
424-6924

Operation Friendship
10348 - 96th Street
424-4106

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108th Street
424-5768

Food Co-ops

Scona Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to
6:00 p.m. or so)
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue off 112th Street
Info: Jill Konkin, 439-6783

Incredible Edibles Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to
6:00 p.m. or so)
St. George's Anglican Church
11733 - 87th Avenue
Info: David Stott, 426-0635

Michener Park Co-Op
Info: Patty Hartnegal, 434-7321

SACK
(operates from the Boyle Street
Community Services Co-Op)
10348 - 96th Street
Info: Mark or Joan, 424-4106

Native and Metis

Alberta Metis Association
10348 - 96th Street
424-4103

Canadian Native Friendship Centre
10176 - 117th Street
488-4991

Metis Association of Alberta
#303 10826 - 124th Street
452-9550

Indian Association of Alberta
#203 11710 - Kingsway Avenue
453-3661

Gay

Gay Alliance Toward Equality
P.O. Box 1852
433-8160

Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre
#223 116th Avenue and 34th Street
477-1151

CLASP

439-6561 or 439-6449
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue and 112th Street

Community Day Nursery
9641 - 102A Avenue
424-3730

Downtown Day Care Centre
10031 - 109th Street
424-1793

Glengarry Day Care Centre
13315 - 89th Street
475-2151

Jasper Place Day Care
15608 - 104th Avenue
489-2240

Primrose Place Day Care
85th Street and 95th Avenue
466-3906

Student Union and Community Day Care
8917 - 112th Street
432-1245

Housing

Canative Housing
10176 - 117th Street
488-6131

Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549

Edmonton Housing Authority
10046 106th Street
424-3137

Handicapped Housing Society
10015 - 82nd Avenue
433-4937

Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-Op
#505 10883 Saskatchewan Drive
484-2883

Complaints

Better Business Bureau
6th Floor, 10240 - 124th Street
482-2341

Industrial Claims Consultant
12215 - 135th Avenue
454-5969

Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
729 Centennial Building
423-2251

Landlord and Tenant Advisory Board
10237 - 98th Street
424-0521

Labour Relations Board (Workers' Com-
plaints)
10808 99th Avenue
429-7451

Political

New Democratic Party
10361-97 St.
429-0797

Communist Party of Canada
#1 9642 - Jasper Avenue
422-4797

Industrial Workers of the World
10315-96 street
429-1887

Progressive Conservative Ass'n of Alta.
9912 - 106th Street
422-6636

Liberal Party
10026 - 105th Street
422-1971

Alberta Social Credit League
9974 - Jasper Avenue
424 - 0568

The Young Socialists
10518 - 82 Avenue
432-7358

The Monarchist League of Canada
2 Wedgewood Crescent
Ottawa, Ontario K1b 4B4

Communist Party of Canada --
Marxist-Leninist
2178, Stn. A

'Corporation' helps the masses



Corporations, having neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be saved, are, as a rule, fairly insensitive organisms.

However as we all know rules exist only for the sake of exceptions. Communitas Inc. is a little non-profit corporation whose objective is social change in the here and now. In Edmonton now to be specific.

A corporation was seen as the logical form to be taken for an independent group whose objective would be social change. The incorporators are veterans of social agencies, LIP, OFY, and other assorted projects. Their common reactions to their experiences was that the source of funding of these tended to restrict their potential value. Communitas was developed with the intention of implementing free research in various areas of social policy.

Information is being gathered and sorted in the following areas: housing, urbanization, alternate methods of food production, early childhood development and communications.

The philosophy of Communitas is that people can make the decisions that most vitally affect their lives if they know that these decisions are being made.

If City Hall is planning to demolish your neighborhood for reasons that planners deem sufficient there is little you can do about it if you don't know that the decision is being made. Once you do, organization for opposition becomes possible. If you are not too certain

about how to organize then the time has come to call Communitas.

Communitas is unique in that it receives no funds from either governments or private social agencies. Its only source of funds is the people who hire it.

Central to the groups philosophy is that they only constitute resource people. Communitas is a source of self-eliminating expertise. In other words if one of the members of the group has a particular skill that skill is available to outside groups that may need it. The relationship is not that of a professional and a client but of a teacher who either disappears or is absorbed in a particular project once the skill is learned.

One concept that Communitas has developed is that of media literacy. It is virtually inconceivable that a person should be illiterate in modern society. If he is then he is crippled.

Communitas is dedicated to the proposition that it ought to be equally absurd that a person be unable to use the media. Television is one of the most powerful factors shaping our consciousness. Its principal use has been to impose on us and reinforce the values of those who own the means of producing consciousness. Communitas believes that the media can be democratized and used for something other than selling soap.

To that end it offers a course in the use of media. The purpose of the course is to demonstrate that it is a myth

that one needs to be a professional to use the media.

To prove that anyone could be taught to use the media a media school for kids was set up. The first session began last October with an enrollment of twelve kids ranging in age from seven to eighteen. The mixture of ages worked well, with the older kids helping the younger ones.

Improvisational dramas were filmed using super 8 film. Video tape portopacs were also used because of their immediate screening capacity. Everyone learned the techniques of film development and printing. The kids were taught how to use the equipment and then allowed to do what they wanted with it. Using video-tape they did man on the street interviews, take-offs of talkshows and commercials.

The latest project using media techniques will be a workshop on Women and the Media. That will be taking place February 11 - 15. The aim of the workshop is to introduce women and their organizations to the possibilities of using half-inch videotape, super 8 movie cameras, radio, and 16mm film in the group animation process.

The course will also deal with getting access to equipment, methods of obtaining funding and ways and means of distributing the finished products.

Further information can be obtained at Communitas House, 11328-100 Ave. or by phoning 482-4044.

by Lilly Poot

Sunday meet successful for U

Sundays exhibition of fine athletics was unfortunately viewed by only a meagre gathering of friends and relatives (and anyone else who just happened to drop by).

Truely a pity, because there was absolutely no charge to view these fine gymnasts.

The meet was a Sual Meet for the U of A mens and womens gymnasts and the U of Calgary mens and womens

gymnasts to test their grueling and strenuous training in this exhausting (mentally and physically) and graceful sport.

The team operates on an individual effort basis to win for the team. That is to say that each member of the team is in competition with himself to the limit.

The more serious type of gymnast, not only trains the two or three hours

a day, five days a week, but also an hour or two afterwards and on the weekend.

This type of dedication is reflected on the person's score.

The not-so-dedicated gymnasts perform the sport with the knowledge that they are using their bod to the full extent of their skills in graceful movement. Of course the more dedicated you are the more graceful you become. Stands to reason.

The competitors for the U of A mens are as follows (with their standing in competition): Brian Smith (1), Greg Pumple (2), Rob Chrisholm (5), Ian Butter (7), Steve Latta (8). The competitors of UofC were Jim McCloy (2), Ron Quaife (4), Martin Hansen (6).

The team standings for the men of the U of A were 102.70 and Uof C came in with 92.20. The total points for each team were derived by means of taking the top three in each event over a total of six events. The events being as follows with the top three scorers in that event and overall team standings in that event. Floor Exercises: Jim McCloy (UC) Brian Smith(UA)

Ian Butter (UA)

Parallel Bars: Brian Smith (UA), Jim McCloy (UC), Greg Pumple (UA)

Pommel Horse: Brian Smith (UA), Greg Pumple (UA), Jim McCloy (UC) tied with Martin Hansen (UC)

Rings: Brian Smith (UA), Jim McCloy (UC) Ron Quaife (UC)

Vault: Ron Quaife (UC), tied with Brian Smith (UA), Jim McCloy (UC), Steve Latta (UA)

High Bars: Brian Smith (UA), Jim McCloy (UC), Rob Chrisholm (UA)

The competitors for the U of A women were as follows with their standing in competition: Barb Rutherford (2) Lenka Svatek (3), Pam Gilverson (4), Wave Wah-King (5). These performers are of the top six competitors of the whole meet.

The next gymnastics competition is scheduled for Sunday, January 27, when the U of A mens' and Womens' teams will meet the Uof Manitoba mens' and womens' teams and the U of B. C. womens' team. That's in the main gym at the Phys. ED. Bldg. 2:00 p.m.

by John Johnson

Morgentaler support organizing

"This is a victory for the women of Canada," declared Dr. Henry Morgentaler after a Montreal jury found him not guilty of performing an illegal abortion.

The acquittal of Dr. Morgentaler marks an important victory for the thousands of Canadians who have participated in the cross-country campaign in his defence.

It convicted on the charges brought against him, Dr. Morgentaler could face a sentence of life imprisonment.

Only three days after the verdict, the Crown prosecutor filed an appeal against the acquittal. Morgentaler himself still faces twelve more charges of performing "illegal" abortions. As well, a Conservative MP has introduced two bills into

the House of Commons which would further restrict the availability of abortions and would change the section of the Criminal Code used by Morgentaler's lawyers in his defence.

It is thus crucial that the defence campaign be continued and extended.

On Friday, January 25 at 1:00 p.m. in SUB 142, an initial meeting will be held to form a U. of A. Morgentaler Defence Committee. This meeting is open to all those who support the dropping of charges against Dr. Morgentaler. The cross-city defence committee has already laid plans for tours and other actions such as a debate on the question of abortion. For further information, contact: Sheila (433-2844) or Angie (433-8998).

Women and Law on program

A special programme on Women and the Law will be featured following a general meeting of the Edmonton Options for Women Council on Wednesday, January 23, at the downtown Edmonton Public Library.

Through performing several short skits on situations of discrimination women often find themselves confronted with in daily life, women can hopefully familiarize themselves with their rights and the laws governing such situations--becoming aware of actions they could

take.

The skits will deal with topics such as women and credit, property rights, (like the Murdoch case), the Laval case, divorce laws, and a case dealing with equal opportunity laws dealing with employment.

The programme was co-ordinated by two Edmonton lawyers, Jean McBean and Kathy Fraser.

The General Options for Women meeting will be held from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., with the Women and Law seminar directly following.

Rent raise for elderly

No complaints have been received, to date, on the provincial government's proposed \$20 increase in the rents of senior citizens' lodges.

This was the word from Mrs. M. Engelmann, co-ordinator for the Society for the Retired and Semi-Retired. "If we receive any complaints we will refer them to our committee which is looking into housing," Mrs. Engelmann said. The committee is made up of old age pensioners.

Also concerned with the proposed increase are Pensioners Concerned, a volunteer group of people involved in looking into problems which affect the aged.

Mrs. Kay Charest, a spokeswoman for the group, stated that Pensioners Concerned had started a letter writing

campaign to Helen Hunley, Solicitor-General.

"\$20 is just too much of an increase for elderly people," Mrs. Charest said. "They have clothing expenses and so many other things to worry about."

Pensioners Concerned first heard about the increase via a telephone call at the end of their January board meeting. "We were not sure if the details of the call were accurate, and so we couldn't plan much. We'll have to wait for our February board meeting before we can plan anything definite."

Early last fall, the government voted in a \$10 supplement for the senior citizens.

Helen Hunley, who brought the proposal before the government, was unavailable for comment.

by Beth Nisen